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Illinois Pharmaceutical Association

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS



TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

Peoria, June Ninth to Eleventh, Nineteen Hundred Eight

To the Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

The Secretary will be obliged to you if you will report any introductions, errors or omissions in these proceedings. This applies particularly to the membership list. It is important that changes in address be reported promptly to the Secretary and that he be notified of any deaths among the membership.

If you are in need of a clerk or if you are seeking employment write to the Secretary. He may be able to assist you and will charge you nothing for the service.

Help the Association in the good work it is doing for pharmacy by remitting one dollar for your annual dues promptly at the beginning of the year. The amount is small and its prompt payment is of the greatest service to the Association. No organization can do efficient work without adequate financial support. Send in the names of registered pharmacists who may wish to join the Association. Members in good standing receive the annual proceedings of the Association and the annual report of the State Board of Pharmacy.

Plan to attend the next annual meeting at Quincy in 1908.

W. E. DAY, Secretary.

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PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION

AT THE
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT
PEORIA
JUNE 9, 10 AND 11, 1908

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this organization shall be to promote the advancement of pharmacy and those engaged in its practice to a higher professional standard; the support and encouragement of education for a more thorough preliminary schooling and greater scientific requirements for the practice of pharmacy, and regulation of the various grades of pharmaceutical service; the promotion of the commercial interests of pharmacists through the exploitation of new ideas, and united movements for improving the drug business; the fostering of literature, improvements and inventions, but discouraging the manufacture and sale of secret medicines to the medical profession and the public; to endeavor to propose such changes in the pharmacy law as may, from time to time, be indicated for the better protection of the public against inferior, adulterated, or dangerous drugs and medicines, and careless, ignorant, or incompetent compounding and sale of drugs and medicines.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. This Association shall consist of active, associate and honorary members.

Sec. 2. No person except a registered pharmacist in the State of Illinois whose name shall appear on the register of the Board of Pharmacy, shall be eligible to active membership in this Association.

Sec. 3. Any pharmacist in good professional and moral standing, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, residing in the State, whether in business for himself or in the employ of another pharmacist, shall be eligible to associate membership, but shall not vote or hold office in this Association.

Sec. 4. Pharmacists, and chemists, and other scientific men, who may be thought worthy of the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to hold office or vote at the meetings.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Association shall be a president and three vice-presidents, a permanent secretary, a local secretary (to be elected from or near the place of next

meeting,) a treasurer and an executive committee consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State (and of which committee the president, secretary and treasurer shall be ex-officio members,) all of whom shall be elected annually, and shall hold office until the election of their successors. Provided, That all officers not elected in this manner shall be appointed by the president.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The president, or in his absence or inability to serve, the vice-presidents in their order shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call special meetings at the written request of twenty-five members; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the affairs of this Association, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

Sec. 2. The secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall read all communications, conduct all correspondence of the Association, at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting, and perform such other duties as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of committees of their appointment and election, and furnish each member of the committee with the names of his associates on said committee. He shall receive and collect all moneys for the Association, giving receipt for the various amounts, keep a correct account thereof, and pay the same to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall give a sufficient bond within 60 days after his election, subject to the approval of the president.

Sec. 3. The treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible, shall pay all bills when countersigned by the president and secretary, and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the executive committee. He shall give a sufficient bond within 60 days after his election, subject to the approval of the president.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

Sec. 5. The executive committee shall have full power to act for, and have general charge of the affairs of the Association in the intervals of the sessions of the Association, provided that the action of such committee shall not contravene instructions of the Association; and its action may at any time be overruled by the Association. The committee shall organize by the adoption of rules, and with such officers and committees as it shall deem desirable or necessary. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 6. No member of the executive committee shall be represented by proxy unless the person holding the proxy resides in the same congressional district as the member issuing it, and no member of the State Board of Pharmacy shall be a member of the executive committee or hold the proxy of any member thereof.

ARTICLE VI.

This Association may establish for its future government and regulation such by-laws, not in conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE VII.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every registered pharmacist in the State, of good moral character and professional standing, shall be eligible to membership.

All applications for membership shall be made in writing to the secretary, who shall report such applications to the Association at its next meeting, when the applicants may be elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Sec. 2. Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of one dollar. Any one in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, or receive the report of the proceedings of the Association, and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three consecutive years shall be dropped from the roll of membership.

Sec. 3. The Association shall have power to expel a member by a two-thirds vote; but the vote shall not be taken until the next annual meeting after the charges have been preferred, and the accused shall be notified of the charges and specifications made against him.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The president shall, within 60 days after each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be an ex-officio member,) each to consist of three members, viz: Committee on matters of trade interests, committee on legislation, and committee on board of pharmacy records.

Sec. 2. The committee on trade interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

Sec. 3. The committee on legislation shall keep a record of, and compile for reference, the enactments of the different states regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines. They shall report at each annual meeting of the Association what legislation on the subject occurred during the year, and what additional legislation is desirable in this State.

Sec. 4. The committee on board of pharmacy records, created by invitation of the board of pharmacy, shall, at such time as it shall elect, and at least annually, inspect the records, books, and examination papers of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, and shall annually report their observations to this Association, with such suggestions and recommendations as said committee may deem advisable.

ARTICLE IV.

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees and members shall be published annually, under the supervision of the secretary, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association who is not in arrears for annual dues.

ARTICLE V.

Nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the Association twenty-five registered pharmacists of the State, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be elected by the Association, and the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the State, with the

request that from such members, or others, as the said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate the Association shall at its next annual meeting elect at least three members, whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the Association, as required by the State Pharmacy Act: *Provided*, That if the Association does not so select them they shall be selected by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VI.

Nominees for advisory board, department of pharmacy, University of Illinois, shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the Association twenty-five registered pharmacists of the State, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the Association, and the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the State, with the request that from such members, or other, as the said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the Association shall, at its next annual meeting, elect at least three members, whose names shall be submitted to the president of the State university as nominees whom the Association deems qualified to fill any vacancies which may occur in said advisory board: *Provided*, That if the Association does not so select them they shall be selected by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VII.

The order of business, unless otherwise ordered, shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes.
2. Applications for membership.
3. President's address.
4. Reports of officers and committees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.
7. Election of Officers.
8. Installation of officers elect.
9. Adjournment.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. These by-laws shall not be suspended without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 2. Any amendment to these by-laws must be made in writing, read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these by-laws.

PROGRAM

FIRST SESSION

Tuesday, June 9, 2:00 p. m.

Address of Welcome.....Hon. Mayor O'Connor, Mayor of Peoria
Response in behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.....
.....President J. J. Boehm
Response in behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association.....
.....President E. A. Pickard
President's AddressMr. J. J. Boehm
Report of the SecretaryMr. W. B. Day
Report of the TreasurerMr. George C. Bartells
Report of the Local Secretary.....Mr. John H. Harsch
Report of the Executive Committee.....Mr. W. B. Day, Secretary
Report of the Advisory BoardMr. W. K. Forsyth
Report of the Committee on Procter Memorial.....Mr. Oscar Oldberg, Chairman

SECOND SESSION

Wednesday, June 10, 9:00 a. m.

Report of the Legislative Committee.....Mr. J. H. Wells, Chairman
Report of the Committee on Trade Interests.....Mr. W. Bodemann, Chairman
Report of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records..Mr. F. Lueder, Chairman
Report of the Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda.....
.....Mr. H. P. Sandkoetter, Chairman

THIRD SESSION

Wednesday, June 10, 2:00 p. m.

Report of National Association of Retail Druggists..Mr. Thos. V. Wooten, Secretary
Report of State Board of Pharmacy.....Mr. C. H. Avery, President
Reading of Prize Essays.
Report of Secretary on Vote of Registered Pharmacists for Nominees on State
Board of Pharmacy.
Report of Secretary on Vote of Registered Pharmacists for Nominees on Advisory
Board, School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois.
Unfinished Business.
Election of Officers.
Adjournment.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

**At Its Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting, Held at Peoria,
June 9th to 11th, 1908.**

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was held at Peoria on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 9, 10, and 11, 1908. The headquarters of the Association was at the National Hotel, while through the courtesy of the Mayor, the City Council Chamber was tendered to the Association for its business sessions, providing a very suitable convention hall.

The meeting was most successful in every way and the attendance was unusually large, there being over 500 members, ladies, and visitors according to the official register. The business sessions were well attended and interesting and markedly efficient as regards the transaction of the business which came before the Association; although marked differences of opinion upon some subjects developed, the discussions were friendly and free from personalities. The Association is in a flourishing condition. The membership continues to hold its own and the income is sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures and leave a small balance.

Throughout the meeting the most delightful summer weather was experienced and through the efforts of our energetic friends of the Travelers' Association and a very efficient committee of local pharmacists the elaborate program of entertainments was

carried through without a hitch and to the great enjoyment of all.

Among the noteworthy entertainment features was a moonlight excursion on the Peoria Lake on the evening of the first day of the meeting, a masked ball at the Coliseum on the evening of the second day and the field events occupying the entire third day.

In addition to these events which were participated in by the members generally, there were special entertainments for the ladies, including a reception and card party at the National Hotel and a carriage ride followed by a luncheon and musical at the Country Club.

Taken in all the meeting was voted a great success by everyone. Each year the meetings become more interesting and enjoyable and the attendance increases. The association has reason to congratulate itself upon the growing popularity of the annual conventions and the members will be encouraged to make the coming convention at Quincy even more popular and successful.

FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, 1908.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Boehm at 3:30 o'clock in the Council Chamber of City Hall of Peoria, on Tuesday, June 9th, 1908.

President Boehm—First on the program I have the honor and pleasure of calling on the Honorable Mayor O'Connor, Mayor of the City of Peoria.

Mayor O'Connor—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I assure you I appreciate the honor of having the opportunity of coming here this afternoon to bid you welcome to the city of Peoria. I see a great many familiar faces here, a great many of the faces that I saw a year ago when I went to the city of Galesburg and asked you to be our guests at this time.

The city of Peoria is fast gaining the name and reputation of being one of the best convention cities in the middle West. Today in the city of Peoria we have five separate conventions, namely,

Bakers, Auctioneers, Druggists, Travelers, and Rural Mail Clerks. This has been a very strenuous day, making addresses of welcome to these various conventions.

This, my friends, is an age of organization. Business men as well as laborers, as well as corporations, as well as men who go out and invest large sums of money in learning, have been educated to know that organization is a good thing. Organization has done a great deal for this country of ours. Organization has done a great deal for the druggists of the State of Illinois. Go back with me if you will a few years, compare the condition of your business affairs then and now. You will agree with me that organization has done a great deal for you. If organization has done no more for you men than to bring you together once a year to these meetings to renew your acquaintance among your fellow druggists, it has done a good deal for you. At home you have your business and go there in the morning and stay and labor all day.

I want you to feel at home while you are in our city. We feel that this should be the permanent home for you and we would be pleased to have you make this the permanent meeting place for this grand organization of yours. I trust that your deliberations will be of much benefit to one and all of you. I wish you one and all a safe journey home and that when you arrive there that you will find those who are near and dear to you in as good health and spirits as when you left for this convention.

In the name of Peoria and her 85,000 people, I bid you go where you will and stay as long as you will. The only misdemeanor you can commit will be for any one of you to be found on the streets of this city while your convention is transacting business in this hall. This will be considered a misdemeanor and the police officers will conduct you at once to this building. (Applause.)

President Boehm—Mr. Mayor, Citizens of Peoria, and fellow druggists:—In behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association I want to thank you very sincerely for your very kind welcome and for the best you have in town, your city hall for our meetings.

The interests of the retail pharmacists are many. We assemble here to give our ideas and to recommend beneficial laws that may do some good for the public of Illinois. This has been the object of this Association, and I therefore am proud to thank you in behalf of the Association for welcoming us to one of the most liberal and hospitable towns in the state of Illinois today. And, Mr. Mayor, I wish to thank you once more for your words of welcome.

President Boehm:—While we wait a few minutes for Mr. Pickard,

of the Travelers' Association, the Secretary has a few communications he would like to read.

Secretary Day:—First I have a telegram from the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association sent by the Secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, and addressed to the Secretary of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, (reads.)

Pertle Springs, Mo.

W. B. Day, Secretary Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, Peoria.

Missouri extends fraternal greetings and expects to meet your representative members at the American Pharmaceutical Association Convention.

Mr. Nussle:—I move that we as an Association reply to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association responding suitably to their courteous telegram.

The motion was carried and the Secretary was instructed to send an appropriate reply, which was done.

Secretary Day then read a letter from the Secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association appointing as delegates to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association the following gentlemen:

John Birks, Colburn, Birks & Co., Peoria, Ill.

Fred J. Greene, Barker & Wheeler Co., Peoria, Ill.

B. C. Hartz, Hartz & Bahnsen Co., Rock Island, Ill.

Upon inquiry it was ascertained that none of these delegates were in the hall at the time and it was understood that they would be called on later in the session.

President Boehm:—The next in order will be the President's address. I will call Vice-President Huber to the Chair.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Pharmaceutical Association:

The year 1907-08 has seen the awakening of American Pharmacy. While for the past twenty years the pharmacists of our great country have played a very small role in Pharmacy proper, becoming more and more the vendors of patent medicines and the dispensers of nostrums advertised to the public commonly, and the medical profession especially, as specific cures for every known ailment of the human body, but ordinarily having none of the qualities advertised, in fact in most instances being nothing but common dope, cheap alcohol, or preparations with fraudulent claims,—claims whose only honesty of purpose was to get the poor victims' money.

The unscrupulous methods used by some of these high-class financial health wreckers even being the cause of some of their poor victims' untimely death as proven by several coroners' juries, finally caused our great nation to pass a Pure Food and Drugs Act, which has acted somewhat as a damper on the more dangerous and fraudulent exploitation of patent and proprietary preparations.

As pharmacists, it should be our duty not only to aid our government in the enforcement of this Law, but to help our government in every instance to improve the spirit of the Law, not only with regard to purer drugs, but especially to patent or proprietary medicines, lacking in recognized medicinal virtue and complying with no recognized government standard, their only standard being the claim to get the other fellow's money, for these must go to the grave-yard instead of their innocent victims.

In the strict observance of our duty as pharmacists and citizens, we should push forward to the hour where we can assert not only to the public, but to ourselves that we are not mere agents for fraudulent concerns, but that we are, what we claim to be, **pharmacists** by profession and vocation.

Our nation is fortunate that our sister profession, the physicians of this country, who at one time damned the patent medicine evil and the retail pharmacist along with it, while at the same time prescribing patent and proprietary nostrums, which they knew absolutely nothing about, have now finally awakened to a point of professional honor and with just right and with pride in themselves realize that they are the only responsible class to prescribe for diseases; something which the pharmacist always acknowledged.

We pharmacists are now working hand in hand with the physicians and with them have assumed the prerogative of guarding the health of the public—the clear duty of both professions being to guard the public against dangerous, fraudulent or misleading nostrums.

The medical colleges throughout the country realize that the preliminary requirements for entrance to the medical profession have been too low and that the instruction in prescribing and in pharmaceutical chemistry in the average medical college has been insufficient, and they promise to give a more thorough knowledge and training to the future graduates in medicine, so as to enable them to prescribe definite medicaments instead of using nostrums of which they really know nothing.

Now we pharmacists will have to keep pace with the physicians and to insist on a higher standard for our registered pharmacists



JOHN J. BOEHM,
President 1907-8

also. A registered pharmacist should not only be able to prepare difficult pharmaceutical preparations himself, but should have sufficient knowledge of physiology and possibly anatomy to be able to discuss intelligently with the physician, the physiological effect of medicines and the chemical changes occurring in any preparation during its progress through the human body.

N. A. R. D.

A Roman author once stated "Times change and we must change with them." Until 1907 the only thought for bettering the condition of the drug trade was to get the good will of the patent and proprietary medicine manufacturers by taking what they gave us, poisoning the public with their noncurables and forming ourselves into noncurables at the same time, but we finally have reached the dawn of an awakening; we will not try to control the sale of noncurables, but try to put an end to all spurious preparations, be they cocaine, morphine, cheap alcohol, nondigestives or whatever their fraudulent names may be.

The noble work of the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association will never be forgotten by the American pharmacists, but the special work in spreading their propaganda belong to the N. A. R. D. If we ever expect to be free from the nostrum evil we must have a great national association. The amount of careful, painstaking work done by that body is not fully appreciated by the retail drug trade. Results are hard to show to the pharmacist who never leaves his store. If conditions are bad, he blames fate, if good, that is what he naturally expected. But I assure you that the N. A. R. D. has placed dollars in your pockets, for every cent contributed to its maintenance, and we should be proud to give it our support and prevent the taking of donations from houses who make it their specialty to ruin the drug trade of this country.

The itinerant vender bill is too fresh in the memory of the pharmacists of our state for them to forget that only through a great association reaching every corner of our community can results be accomplished. Another instance of this is the fight against the parcel post bill in Washington.

The manufacturing and distribution of over-priced articles may be checked by the retailers only through a united stand, as a national association. We must Live and Let Live; 2, 4 and 8 is our motto; it costs every retailer at least 25% to do business, we only expect a living income and should refuse through our N. A. R. D. to handle all over-priced products.

The Pure Food and Drugs Act, although a blessing to the public, was not received by the drug trade with much enthusiasm, but the longer we see this working the more we appreciate its salutary effect. The cut-rate evil is dying out. Advertised cures that are no cures but either dope or alcohol and have therefore enjoyed a tremendous sale and were furnished to the cutter cheaper than to the ordinary druggist, are forbidden. Extract of Vanilla, Olive Oil, etc., can no longer be made by placing a label on a bottle containing something else costing less and therefore sold for less than the real article, thus making it impossible for the honest pharmacist to compete with such methods, but now that we are on an equal footing, we may hope that the honest pharmacist will survive.

We ought to work in Congress through the N. A. R. D. for a broader law, refusing to give patents on any chemical or preparation to a citizen of any country which does not give the same patent right in its own country, to our citizens. No copyright should be granted on any medicinal preparation that is only an imitation of some formula used for years and therefore no invention at all. Nor for any preparation that is lacking in a standard of strength, but may be changed at the will of the maker. For these latter are not cures but only experiments on the health of the public.

Nor should anybody be allowed to experiment on the public health who is not at least a qualified pharmaceutical or medical chemist.

Makers of the organo-therapeutic preparations should have a biological laboratory where they could prove their extravagant claims to the government. Today most of them buy their supplies at the stock-yards and make their claims in their printing establishments. The uninformed physician reading their printed claims goes on experimenting on the public at the public's expense, whereas such experiment should be carried out on the inventor, his dog, rabbits and guinea pigs and at his expense.

Animal Preparations being in many cases incompatible in mixtures as in the proven case of pepsin and pancreatin or decomposing in a short time, should not be allowed in mixtures on the market.

The only letter of patent from the government should be on chemicals or a copyright of the name of the maker on standard preparations, his claim being superior knowledge of making such preparations.

As we have passed the age of alchemists, we do not believe in mysterious compounds in our present age of civilization.

The United States Mail should not be used for spreading fraudulent claims or be co-partner in swindling the public.

Only a strong national association can remedy some of the evils we have been suffering from, by proper representation of just thought and numerical strength at our national Congress in Washington.

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Pharmaceutical Association which has led in the work of co-operation with the American Medical Association in reforming medical ethics as to the prescribing of nostrums deserves our most hearty support. Every active pharmacist owes it to himself to be a member of this great Association; especially should a vote of thanks be given by our Association to the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association. One of the members of this Council, an honorary member of our Association, who has devoted his whole energy to the welfare of the pharmacists of this state and the entire country and deserves a special vote of thanks which should be adopted by this Association and forwarded to him. His name I need scarcely mention, every American Pharmacist knows of Professor C. S. N. Hallberg.

TRADE INTERESTS.

Friendly relations between the retail drug trade, the wholesaler and the manufacturers are a good thing as long as you pay your bill and sell plenty of their goods. But the real interests we retailers have to look after are our physicians and our customers. If your physician is a homeopath or patent medicine peddler, apply to a regular college of medicine for the kind of a doctor that you and your customers need. The Public will appreciate it and it will be to the interest of your trade also.

The Committee on Trade Interests should make a collection of prescription statistics from all parts of the state every year and turn them over to the American Pharmaceutical Association so as to give them a general idea as to what special preparations are prescribed by the medical profession and therefore are needed for the next revision of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association should recommend a revision of the National Formulary every five years instead of every ten years. In my experience the life of the most frequently prescribed combinations of medicines is scarcely more than five years.

The retail druggists of each senatorial district should support

only such candidates for the Legislature in Springfield as will pledge themselves to promote the interests of the drug trade.

STATE LEGISLATION.

We have been creating pharmacy laws with the best of intentions, always, but laws are usually made for the thief to break and the honest man to be caught by. We have too many laws. Our laws today and for the last twenty years have been of such construction that no retail pharmacist could at all times live up to them. It is wrong indeed for us to make laws and then break them afterwards. Let us have as few as possible, but have these strictly enforced.

All the good that our Pharmacy Laws have accomplished has been the making of a lot of registered pharmacists and thereby plenty of drug stores, and afterwards getting these pharmacists into court because they could not live up to the law. Now rectify the first evil, for we do not need so many drug stores, what we do want is better pharmacists and this will do away with all your prosecutions.

The candidate for registered pharmacist should have served as an assistant pharmacist at least three years, clerking during this time under a registered pharmacist and should be a graduate of a recognized college of pharmacy. We must insist on a thorough course in training if we do not want to hear the complaints of physicians that some druggists lack sufficient knowledge to prepare the more difficult preparations of the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary.

The candidate for assistant pharmacist,—the helping hand of the registered pharmacist—should have at least two years' experience in a drug store and be able to pass a thorough practical examination in pharmacy and its branches, besides passing a preliminary examination equal to eighth grade public school work. His salary as assistant pharmacist would be large enough to allow him by saving a few dollars to attend a college of pharmacy and get the proper education as a pharmacist; while under present conditions a poor but bright boy works for three years as an apprentice at starvation wages with a very poor prospect for a college education.

The apprentice, the boy who may work in the store a week, then quit to go into a factory, ought not to be considered at all. His privileges are none whatever. Under the present law he is not allowed to sell any little article under the supervision of an assistant pharmacist and during the absence of the registered phar-

macist, even though this apprentice may be a graduate of a college of pharmacy.

The requirements for a drug store boy are that he does some work. His ambition is to earn some money. The responsibility for his mischief is on the shoulders of the proprietor. His qualifications are therefore of no use. The whole section of the Law regarding apprentices is to no purpose being no safe-guard for the public and only a hardship on the proprietor. It should be abolished altogether and thus give every poor boy willing to learn and work a chance.

Our cocaine laws are strictly enforced by our Board of Pharmacy, and this law should be made to cover the indiscriminate sale of morphine and opium also.

The sum of one thousand dollars should be appropriated by the Board of Pharmacy for the expenses of our annual meeting.

The registration fee for registered pharmacists should be made twenty-five dollars.

So many of our townships and cities through the state have gone dry and from information received some concerns are advertising exceptionally good locations for drug stores in such dry localities, and as I am informed that some of the landlords are breweries, I would recommend to our Legislative Committee that a bill be drafted to the effect that any registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist managing a store for and in the employ of any person who is operating a bona-fide saloon or who has been convicted of breaking the local option law of any dry district three times, such registered pharmacist or registered assistant should have his license revoked at the option of the Board of Pharmacy. Such conditions defame our good name as pharmacists and I do not believe that a man who is in charge of a saloon is a fit man to dispense any other poisons. The Board of Pharmacy should be careful in the granting of time certificates for such dry territory.

Although the government Food and Drugs Act compels patent and proprietary medicine manufacturers to print their formulas on the label, if these contain narcotics, alcohol or powerful and dangerous drugs, and prevents the advertising of such remedies for diseases which they have no relation to, we, the pharmacists of this state, should use our best efforts for the welfare of our community toward the enactment of a law to stop the importation for sale of any medicinal preparations containing narcotic or dangerous drugs as mentioned in the Federal Act, and restricting the manufacture of such medicines in our own state also.

Furthermore, to prevent the exploitation and sale of medicinal preparations such as are actually only U. S. P. and N. F. preparations sold to the public under invented names and at outrageous prices. Such medicines should have affixed to their names the respective U. S. P. or N. F. titles.

Furthermore, preparations of doubtful medicinal virtue and not having the ingredients printed upon the label or preparations having no medicinal virtue at all and therefore being a general humbug and even possibly dangerous also, the sole just claim of the manufacturers of the same being the right to fleece the public of their money in the pursuit of which they may cause at some future time the invention of some new narcotics, or synthetics not mentioned in the Federal Food and Drugs Act; and to prevent any future exploitation of dangerous or habit-forming drugs, this state should create a Board composed of the boards of pharmacy and health, such board to issue permits to manufacturers of preparations complying with the aforesaid recommendation at a fee sufficient for the maintenance of such Board. Nothing in this act should be construed to interfere with the duties and rights of the pharmacists as accorded to him in his individual store by our pharmacy law, the enforcement of such an act should be left to the State Board of Pharmacy.

All the present or future legislation that works no good for the public and is only a load on our shoulders, should be done away with.

ILLINOIS RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The retail trade in general all through this state has been slowly but surely forced to the wall by the cut rate merchandise establishments, the department stores and mail order houses. Last year your president received a notice signed by Mr. G. Green, Secretary of the Illinois Retail Merchants' Association, to attend, as President of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, a meeting of the president of the different commercial associations of this state. This meeting being held during the holidays and during my absence from the city I requested Mr. Wooten to represent me at this convention, which he did and did so well as to be elected an honorary member. The convention decided to form an association of affiliated presidents and secretaries of Illinois Retail Commercial organizations for the protection and welfare of all the retailers of Illinois, and adopted a set of By-Laws and a Constitution making eligible to membership any President and Secretary of any retail association of this state upon payment of annual dues of five dollars.

An association of this kind is sorely needed and our association

should be properly represented. Since then I personally attended a meeting of the Grocers' Association held in the Masonic Temple in February and promised for our Association to stand shoulder to shoulder for any legislation either state or national, which would advance the interests of retail merchants in general. I should state that the Retail Merchants' Association of Illinois has since done heroic work against the Parcels Post Bill in Washington.

THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION

deserves our heartiest thanks for their most successful work in entertaining our members during the convention, and taking all of this care from the shoulders of the President, Secretary and Local Secretary of our Association, for which we cannot be too grateful to our friends of the Travelers' Association.

THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Our State Board of Pharmacy has been fair and just in the enforcement of our pharmacy laws and we can safely assert today that the cocaine evil is a thing of the past in our state, thanks to the diligence and vigilance of our Board of Pharmacy.

OUR COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

are insisting today on a higher preliminary standard of admission which may work some hardship on our boys, their prospective students, but which will be a great blessing for the drug trade in the future. It would be advisable at the present time for them to adopt a three-year course and include in this some of the higher preliminary requirements. And we druggists of this state should ask our legislature for a larger appropriation for the State University School of Pharmacy in order to meet the increased expenses for such a three-year course.

OUR ASSOCIATION

is in a healthy condition, but is in need of a larger membership. Great efforts should be made by the various city and county associations throughout the state which are affiliated with the N. A. R. D. to have their members join the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and each individual association should hold a special meeting before the I. P. A. convention for the purpose of bringing special recommendations for consideration by the Convention. (Applause.)

Vice-President Huber (in the chair):—Gentlemen, you have heard the able address of our President. What shall we do with it?

Mr. Simpson:—I move that we refer it to a Committee on President's Address.

The motion was carried.

Vice-President Huber:—I appoint on that committee Messrs. Ladish and Yeomans, of Chicago; Mr. McDougal, of Peoria; Mr. Simpson, of Vienna, and Mr. Porter, of Rockford.

President Boehm (resuming the chair):—Gentlemen the next in order is the report of our Secretary, Mr. Day.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the officers and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP.

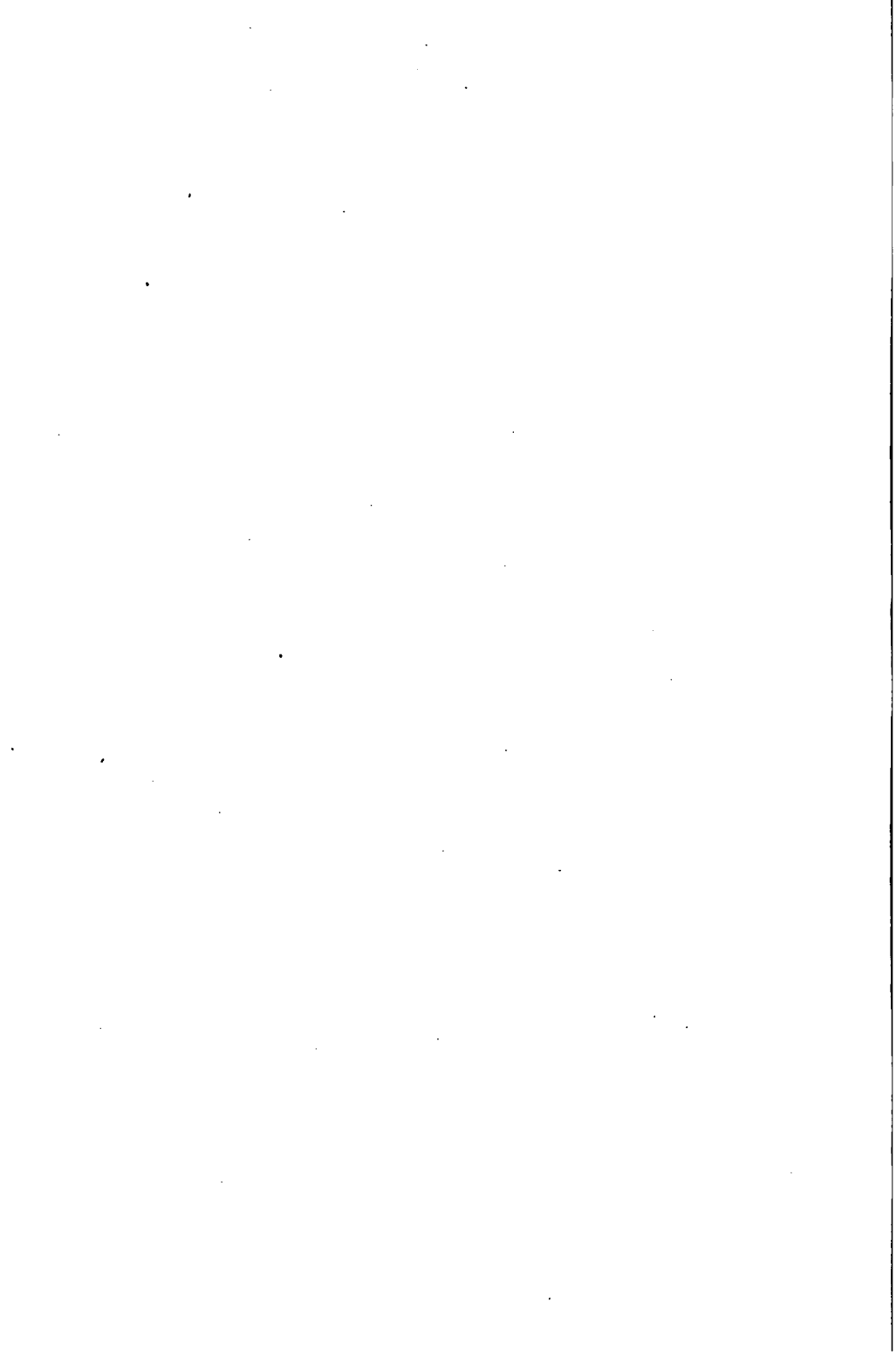
The year just closed has witnessed no marked change in our membership. The efforts of our officers and membership committee have resulted in an accession to our ranks of a considerable number of new members, but on the other hand our losses through death, resignation and suspensions have been just about sufficient to balance it.

Your Secretary has made an especial effort to induce the Secretaries of the various county organizations, of which there are about 100 in the state, to join our Association, as it happens that fully one-half of these officers are not members of the State Association. Our efforts in this regard have been ably seconded by the National Association of Retail Druggists, which has recently issued from the Chicago office a letter to the secretaries of these county associations urging upon them the desirability of representation at the meeting of the State Association. While this movement has been attended with some success it has not reached our expectations and it is earnestly suggested that further work along this line be carried on during the coming year.

Members on the rolls at the close of the last meeting...	1097
Deaths reported during year	10
Resignations during year	6
Suspensions for non-payment of dues.....	70
Total loss	86



W. B. DAY
Secretary



New members received since last meeting.....	87
Present membership	1098
Net gain	1

We have again to record the ravages of the grim invader in our ranks. The deaths reported to your Secretary for the year are as follows:

George F. Barth	Alton
George R. Baker	Chicago
Benjamin B. Batt	Chicago
A. P. Bernhardt	Chicago
Ed. N. Fernholz	Harvard
Hamer H. Green	Bloomington
George M. Keiser	Moweaqua
Karel Kvitek	Chicago
E. G. Sprague	Virden
Robert Vogelsang	Chicago

It is a pleasure to note the fact that the interest in the voting, instead of decreasing as was prophesied by some, has shown a marked increase during the past year. The vote for the candidates for the Board of Pharmacy having shown a gain of about ten per cent in the number of voting cards received over the preceding year.

Following your instructions at the last annual meeting, your Secretary wrote to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives from this state enclosing a copy of the resolutions regarding the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as adopted at the last meeting. Replies were received from both Senators and from a majority of the Representatives.

DUES.

Of the members now on the rolls 730 have paid their dues for the current year, and 368 are in arrears.

The amount of dues collected for the fiscal year ending May 31st, is \$791.00. This is somewhat less than during the preceding fiscal year, but it must be remembered that the year is shortened by reason of the early date of our convention. Since May 31st, \$44.00 has been collected, making a total of \$835.00, within the calendar year.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The financial report which follows covers the fiscal year from June 12, 1907, to May 31, 1908, inclusive. It is encouraging that we

are able to report a small balance to the credit of the Association on the year's business. The report follows:

Financial Statement, June 13, 1907, to May 31, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Dues	\$ 791.00
Advertising	270.00
Interest	39.94
Total	<u>\$1100.94</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Voucher No.

221	Ralph E. Dorland, prize essay	\$ 15.00
222	Louis Emanuel, Treas. N. A. R. D. contribution.....	201.00
223	H. F. Schaper, prize—A. Ph. A. dues.....	5.00
224	Wickes and Arnold, premium on Secy.'s bond.....	3.75
225	The Henneberry Printing Co., 1907 proceedings.....	295.35
226	W. B. Day, Secretary—postage and incidentals.....	64.96
227	E. J. Anthony—stationery	9.75
228	George R. Lawrence Co., Ebert photogravures.....	7.13
229	Columbia Engraving Co., half tone.....	2.48
230	Geo. C. Bartells, printing and postage.....	3.25
231	E. J. Anthony, voting cards, dues notice, receipt books..	41.00
232	W. B. Day, Secretary, postage and incidentals.....	16.00
233	W. B. Day, Secretary, salary, half-year.....	150.00
234	H. P. Sandkoetter, expenses of progaganda com.....	2.00
235	E. J. Anthony, stationery.....	7.50
236	W. B. Day, Secretary, postage.....	26.00
237	M. E. Stuart, services in mailing voting cards and re- newal slips	25.00
238	W. B. Day, Secretary, salary half-year.....	150.00
	Total	<u>\$1025.17</u>
	Excess of receipts over expenditures	\$ 75.77

NEW MEMBERS.

- Anderson, P. A., Streator.
Arnold, T. S., Watseka
Armbrecht, W. H., Chicago.
Bakkers, John, Chicago.
Benensohn, Samuel, Chicago.
Blue, F. A., Tremont.
Brown, E. P., Quincy.
Brunstrom, Charles, Moline.
Condrey, M. C., Oblong.
Daniels, F. A., Woodstock.
Denton, W. S., Beardstown.
Dickhut, L. A., Quincy.
Downey, W. L., Wenona.
Dunbar, J. C., Monmouth.
Dufner, W. V., Peoria.
Eskridge, G. V., Galesburg.
Engel, W. F., Chicago.
Fawcett, C. M., Industry.
Field, George G., Chicago.
Forbrich, J. F., Chicago.
Frisbie, W. J., Bushnell.
Fredigke, C. C., Chicago.
Granacher, E. F., Quincy.
Girten, C. P., Chicago.
Griswold, Charles M., Chicago.
Gulick, A. E., Easton.
Hartz, W. F., Rock Island.
Hagemann, W. H., Quincy.
Hawkins, W. R., Bushnell.
Hartig, Henry, Chicago.
Hiss, A. E., Chicago.
Holderread, Walter, Litchfield.
Hunwell, C. E., London Mills.
Jacob, C. R., Quincy.
Johnson, G. G., Galva.
Kappus, G. J., Chicago.
Kring, A. E., E. St. Louis.
Knight, A. P., Chicago.
Kiefer, F. R., Chicago.
Lewis, I. Giles, Chicago.
Loar, Geo. F., Lewiston.
Lonkota, Jas. A., Chicago.
Martin, P. O., Effingham.
Mayerson, A., Chicago.
Maxon, C. W., Farina.
Minchin, Henry S., Chicago.
Minshall, C. W., Colfax.
Moyen, George F. W., Chicago.
Moritz, C. F., Chicago.
Mac Glashan, Alex., Cherry.
McGee, W. E., Chicago.
McCaulley, E. L., Virginia.
Olds, Louise W., Albany.
Owen, E. S., Danville.
Palmer, G. D., Joliet.
Pelikan, Otto J., Chicago.
Pfetzing, C. J., Havana.
Pick, E. E., Chicago.
Poor, Thompson, Streator.
Prohaska, O. L., Chicago.
Provost, F. T., Chicago.
Reinhart, Jas., Peoria.
Rettig, J. H., Quincy.
Riddle, H. R., Mechanicsburg.
Richards, E. T., Chicago.
Rimmele, Charles, Chicago.
Robson, A. J., Freeport.
Rowcliffe, J. F., Peoria.
Ruzicka, Jas., Chicago.
Schleder, Arthur T., Lena.
Secord, George L., Chicago.
Shotwell, C. W., Atlanta.
Shultz, John L., Carthage.
Schwaba, John, Chicago.
Schultz, C. F. W., Elgin.
Stallings, John, Danville.
Standt, L. C., Aurora.
Stuchlik, Edward, Chicago.
Stevens, S. L., Dalton City.

Stinson, W. J., Macomb.
Strom, Carl A., Chicago.
Stach, Charles A., Chicago.
Tomlinson, W. E., Berwyn.

Trulson, John, Princeton.
Weed, A., Alexis.
Wheeler, L. C., Peoria.
Wilson, Daniel W., Kenilworth.

President Boehm:—You have heard the report of our Secretary. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Lueder:—I move that the report be adopted and printed in the annual proceedings.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Wooten:—I believe it has been customary to refer this report to an auditing committee. I would like to move that it be referred to an auditing committee consisting of three members.

The motion was carried and Messrs. Lueder, Bodemann, and Light were appointed on this committee.

President Boehm:—We will now hear the report of our Treasurer.

Mr. Lueder—Gentlemen, Mr. Bartells, our Treasurer, not being able to be present asked me to present his report. With your kind permission I will do so.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

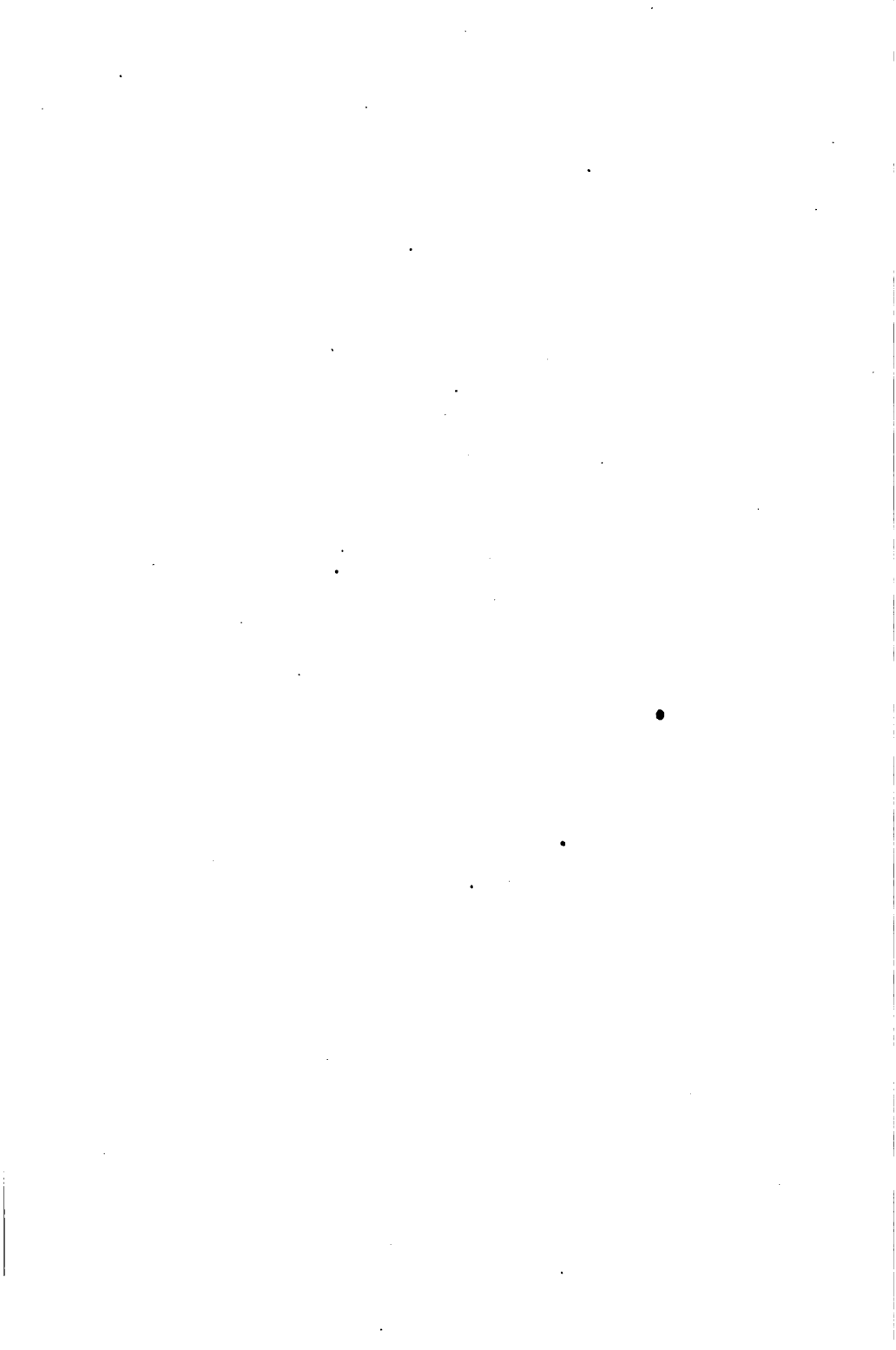
Dear Brethren:—Another annual "mile-stone" is about to be passed by our Association, and you will want an accounting and "taking of stock." As your treasurer, I herewith hand you an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures and cash on hand. We are still solvent. I cannot show any great advance, yet a small addition to cash on hand over last year is noticeable.

I wish we could overcome the indifference of so many druggists of the state to our Association, and could convince them of the great benefit they might confer, as well as receive, in belonging and attending and supporting this Association, socially, intellectually and in a business way.

The permanent fund of the Association is invested in 5% school bonds and as the bonds were for three hundred dollars each, I added one hundred dollars from the general fund to the permanent fund so as to be able to buy two bonds (our permanent fund being only \$500.00.) If the Association wishes to make this addition permanent,



GEORGE C. BARTELLS
Treasurer



I wish such action may be taken at this meeting. Otherwise it can always be counted as before.

George C. Bartells, Treasurer Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

1907

Dr.

June 12—Cash on hand in general fund.....	\$ 967.14
June 12—Cash on hand in permanent fund.....	500.00
July 17—Cash rec'd from Sec'y W. B. Day.....	23.75
Oct. 12—Cash rec'd from Sec'y W. B. Day.....	173.93
Oct. 12—Paid orders with bills Sec'y W. B. Day.....	84.32
1908	
Jan. 7—Paid orders with bills Sec'y W. B. Day.....	207.00
Mch. 19—Cash rec'd. from Sec'y W. B. Day.....	200.00
June 1—Interest to date	39.94
June 1—Cash and paid vouchers of Sec'y W. B. Day.....	372.00

Total\$2568.08

1907

Cr.

July 17—Cash paid voucher No. 221.....	\$ 15.00
July 17—Cash paid voucher No. 222.....	201.00
July 17—Cash paid voucher No. 223.....	5.00
July 17—Cash paid voucher No. 224.....	3.75
Oct. 12—Cash paid voucher No. 225.....	295.35
Oct. 12—Cash paid voucher No. 226.....	64.96
Oct. 12—Cash paid voucher No. 227.....	9.75
Oct. 12—Cash paid voucher No. 228.....	7.13
Oct. 12—Cash paid voucher No. 229.....	2.48
Oct. 12—Cash paid voucher No. 230.....	3.25
1908	
Jan. 7—Cash paid voucher No. 231.....	41.00
Jan. 7—Cash paid voucher No. 232.....	16.00
Jan. 7—Cash paid voucher No. 233.....	150.00
May 30—Cash paid voucher No. 234.....	2.00
May 30—Cash paid voucher No. 235.....	7.50
May 30—Cash paid voucher No. 236.....	26.00
May 30—Cash paid voucher No. 237.....	25.00
May 30—Cash paid voucher No. 238.....	150.00
June 1—Cash on hand permanent fund.....	500.00
June 1—Cash on hand in general fund.....	1042.91

Total\$2568.08

Respectfully, GEORGE C. BARTELLS, Treasurer.

Mr. Achelpohl:—I move that the Treasurer's report take the same course as that of the Secretary.

Mr. Wooten:—I move that the recommendation in the Treasurer's report that \$100 be transferred from the general fund to the permanent fund be accepted.

Both motions were carried.

President Boehm:—Now we will have the report of our Local Secretary, Mr. Harsch.

Mr. Harsch:—President, Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and fellow druggists: I have not very much of a report to make. We spent all the money we could lay our hands on and I hope you will all get results. You already have a program of the entertainment features. The group photograph will be taken tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 at the Court House. We have been disappointed in the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. on account of the plant closing down, but if you gentlemen have nothing to do that morning we will take you down to see our new bridge. This is all I have to say. Thank you.

President Boehm:—We will now listen to the reading of the minutes of the Executive Committee by the Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, NOVEMBER 22, 1907.

The Executive Committee met at the Secretary's office, Chicago, on Friday afternoon, November 22.

The meeting was called to order by President Boehm at 2:30 o'clock. There were present committeemen H. P. Sandkoetter, J. A. Mahaffy, Gustav Frank, V. H. Chantler, W. H. Brown, C. A. Storer, W. P. Knoche and H. F. Schaper, of Chicago; Adolph Tesche, of Mendota, and W. F. Baum, of Danville, and Secretary Day. There were also present Chairman J. H. Wells and J. P. Crowley, of the Legislative Committee, W. D. Duncan and E. H. Ladish of the Trade Interests Committee; H. C. Porter of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records; W. K. Forsyth, and Andrew Scherer of the School of Pharmacy Committee, and C. H. Avery.

After hearing from the representatives of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Traveler's Association, Secretary W. F. Bahe and Mr. Schwalbe, it was decided that the annual meeting in Peoria should be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 9th, 10th, and 11th.

After calling the roll of the Executive Committee, a recess was taken to allow the Chicago members to prepare a list of nominations for the voting card. The Secretary then read the nominations made by out-of-town members who were unable to be present. Mr. Sandkoetter reported the nominations as agreed on by the Chicago members. Upon motion of Mr. Baum, seconded by Mr. Storer, the President was instructed to appoint nominees for the remaining vacancies; the complete list follows:

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

1-10, C. A. Storer, Chicago; Ewald Weber, Chicago; H. P. Sandkoetter, Chicago; V. H. Chantler, Chicago; Emanuel Komie, Chicago; E. H. Ladish, Chicago; C. H. Avery, Chicago; I. M. Light, Chicago; J. E. Murbach, Chicago; J. P. Crowley, Chicago; 11, H. J. Baumann, Dundee; 12, C. S. Trowbridge, Seneca; 13, Wm. Jungkunz, Freeport; 14, J. C. Dunbar, Monmouth; 15, C. A. Webster, Canton; 16, Fritz Lueder, Peoria; 17, J. F. G. Helmer, Paxton; 18, John Stallings, Danville; 19, B. F. Garver Farmer City; 20, W. A. Saylor, Greenfield; 21, Frank Milnor, Litchfield; 22, J. W. Gain, East St. Louis; 23, P. O. Martin, Effingham; 24, C. E. Webber, El Dorado; 25, Thos. Rixleben, Jonesboro.

ADVISORY BOARD UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

1-10, S. C. Yeomans, Chicago; W. P. Knoche, Chicago; H. E. Cain, Chicago; John Novak, Chicago; W. T. Klenze, Chicago; John A. Lambrecht, Chicago; Lee M. Pedigo, Chicago; Andrew Seherer, Chicago; Herman Fry, Chicago; J. H. Wells, Chicago; 11, Edwin Hall, Elgin; 12, Charles Nadler, Peru; 13, Herman Hollander, Galena; 14, W. J. Frisbie, Bushnell; 15, A. B. Clark, Galesburg; 16, Albert Zimmermann, Peoria; 17, J. L. Bonnett, Bloomington; 18, Edwin S. Owen, Danville; 19, W. W. Davis, Bement; 20, R. A. Kuechler, Jacksonville; 21, Theo. C. Loehr, Carlinville; 22, A. O. Kring, East St. Louis; 23, J. J. Pfaff, Centralia; 24, L. L. Smith, McLeansboro; 25, W. W. Parks, DuQuoin.

Mr. Storer moved and Mr. Chantler seconded that the expense of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records in going to Springfield be paid by the Association if more than one member goes. It being understood, that the custom has been for the Board of Pharmacy to pay the expense of one member's visit. Carried.

Mr. Sandkoetter reported progress for the Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda.

Mr. Sandkoetter moved that the salary of the Secretary not hav-

ing been fixed at the annual meeting be now fixed at the same amount as last year. Carried.

Mr. Schaper moved, Mr. Brown seconded that the amount annually awarded for the best prize essay—\$15.00—be offered next year for the best exhibit of pharmaceuticals made by a retail druggist, members of the Association. After some discussion an amendment of Mr. Storer's was accepted providing that the subject of the prize essay be a general one, such as "The Preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F." with the expectation that the essay will be illustrated by the display of samples of the various preparations, prepared by the essayist. Upon motion of Mr. Mahaffy the subject for the Prize Essay was left with the President and Secretary with the recommendation that it be along the lines suggested by Mr. Storer.

At the request of Chairman Bodemann of the Trade Interests Committee that committee was granted permission to expend not to exceed \$20.00 for printing and postage in sending a circular letter inquiring as to trade conditions to the druggists of the State.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Bethea, of Meridian, Miss., offering to publish the proceedings of the Association and to accept the advertising privileges as compensation. It seemed the opinion of those present that the Association should publish its own proceedings and control its advertising and the letter was ordered placed on file.

The meeting adjourned.

W. B. DAY, Secretary.

President Boehm:—You have heard the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Schaper:—I move that they be approved and printed in the proceedings.

The motion was carried.

President Boehm:—We will now have the report of the Advisory Board. As Mr. Forsyth could not be with us, Mr. Walter H. Gale will read his report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Since the last report of your Advisory Board, the President of the University has appointed Mr. Walter H. Gale to succeed himself for the five year term, beginning with 1907.

The School of Pharmacy has experienced a most prosperous

year, the attendance having been the largest in the history of the institution, 260 students were enrolled for the session of 1907-08. The number of the graduates at the close of the session was 40.

The entrance requirements have now been increased so that a minimum of one year of high school work is required for entrance to the course leading to the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. While it is expected that this increased requirements will temporarily reduce the attendance, yet on the whole your Board feels that the outlook for the continued success of the School is very good.

The new course leading to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist and requiring a larger amount of laboratory work and longer terms was instituted last year. As was anticipated the enrollment in this course was small, there having been only seven students taking this work. It is expected that with the wider field now opening to young men who enter upon a pharmaceutical career, the desire for a more extended technical education will lead to a larger attendance.

The effective propaganda work which is now being carried on to interest the physicians in the preparations of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary necessarily means a better technical training for pharmacists who must satisfy the physicians that they possess professional knowledge and skill not inferior to that of the medical practitioner. If our profession is to occupy the high plane which it should, we need to encourage and stimulate pharmaceutical education in every way possible. Your Board strongly recommends therefore that the Special Committee on the School of Pharmacy be continued for the coming year and that earnest effort be made to secure a larger appropriation for the School at the next meeting of the Legislature.

The increasing of requirements and strengthening of the courses in the School are a direct benefit not only to the institution itself, but to other schools of pharmacy and to the profession as a whole.

Your Board congratulates the Association upon the progress that is being made in bettering pharmaceutical training and trusts that no effort will be spared that this progress may be continued.

WALTER H. GALE, Chairman.

WM. K. FORSYTH.

HARRY W. GIESE.

Committee.

President Boehm:—You have heard the report of the Advisory Board, what is your pleasure?

Mr. Porter:—I move that the report as read be accepted and

printed in the annual proceedings, and that the President appoint a committee to report on this report at the next session.

President Boehm:—I appoint Messrs. Scherer, Achelpohl, and Tesche on the committee to report on this report of the Advisory Board.

President Boehm:—We will now hear the report on Proctor Memorial from our friend, Professor Oscar Oldberg.

Professor Oldberg:—President and Fellow Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:—Upon learning of my appointment on the Committee on Proctor Memorial I informed the Secretary that it would be impossible for me to serve on this committee and having heard nothing from the Secretary since, I took for granted that my resignation had been accepted and therefore have no report to make.

President Boehm:—I would like to call on Mr. McDonald, of the telephone company, who has a word to say to you.

Mr. McDonald:—I merely wish to announce that the Telephone Company extends to the druggists and their ladies the free use of their telephones for service all over the state during the hours from 6 p. m. till 9 a. m. in the lobby of the National Hotel. Kindly avail yourselves of this privilege. All that is required is to show your badge. (Applause.)

President Boehm:—Mr. Achelpohl brings us greetings from the druggists of the city of Quincy.

Mr. Achelpohl:—President and fellow members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association: In attending the meeting at Galesburg last year I fully expected to extend an invitation to hold the next meeting at Quincy, but my friends from Peoria advised me that I had better lay low and I consequently took their advice. Now in behalf of the Quincy Druggists Association I extend to you an invitation to come to Quincy in 1909, and I hope you will accept. We will take good care of you. (Applause.)

Mr. R. N. Dodds:—I wish to extend to you a cordial invitation to hold your next annual meeting at Springfield. As evidence I have invitation from the druggists of Springfield, the Mayor of the city, and the Chamber of Commerce.

The merits of Springfield are many and there is the great advantage of location. If you will take my word for it and come next year you will have the time of your life. (Applause.)

President Boehm:—Possibly it will be best that we lay this over

as unfinished business until to-morrow afternoon which will give us plenty of time to consider the advantages offered by the two cities.

Mr. Yeomans:—In behalf of many of the druggists who attend these conventions, I would like to know from the Chairman if either of these towns has gone dry. (Laughter.) (Voices No! No!)

President Boehm:—I wish to remind you that there are two prizes offered, one of \$10 and one of \$5 for prize essays. It has been customary to present the prize essays to a Committee to report on after due consideration at a later session. If anyone in the hall has an essay to offer I wish he would turn it in to the Chair.

Mr. Eisele moved and it was seconded that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to report on the Prize Essays.

The motion carried and Messrs. Eichenberg, Crowley, and Herman Fry were appointed on this committee.

President Boehm:—I have just received word that Mr. Pickard can not come and that he sends his able representative, the "hot air shooter," Mr. Schwalbe, who needs no introduction.

Mr. Schwalbe:—Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:—As Mr. Boehm has stated I stand here representing Mr. Pickard, President of the Travelers' Association. I was standing in the little office we have at the hotel, when Mr. Pickard said, "Schwalbe get over to the City Hall, there is a chance for you to shoot some hot air" and Schwalbe started over.

I certainly feel it an honor to arise before this Association and speak to you. I have been before you quite a number of years now and it is such satisfaction to know that as year after year goes by our attendance becomes larger. We see the old faces and we greet the new ones and Travelers for the last six years, in a very energetic way have endeavored to make your conventions a success. Your success is also our success. Two years ago we came here to Peoria as utter strangers, this year we come back and as the Mayor said the town is ours. Is not that progress—to return after two years and own the town?

At Galesburg last year we had one of the most successful meetings we have ever held and I think the Peoria meeting is going to be a greater success than ever. As to where to hold the next meeting, that is for your Association to settle. You tell us where you want to go and we do the work. That is your privilege, the work is ours.

I want to thank the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association for your kind help and I want to tell you right now that the Travelers ap-

preciate it. No energy has been spared to make every one of these conventions a success. Secretary Day read in his report that you have a membership of only 1100; why, gentlemen, you ought to have at least 2200. The expense is small and the benefits you have derived are many. As a salesman I see where you have gained, and I can see where you derive benefit from coming together year after year and legislating for your own good. We travelers appreciate that we can meet with you once a year and as one Association discuss matters of interest to both. I wish the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association all the success possible and whenever you need the Travelers call on Schwalbe or any of the rest of the bunch and they are with you. (Applause.)

Mr. Wooten:—With reference to the salary of the Secretary of the Association. In the minutes of the Executive Committee it was said by reason of the fact that the Association made no provision for the Secretary's salary the Executive Committee had taken it up. I would like to ask the chair whether it is the duty of the Association or whether it is the duty of the Executive Committee to attend to this matter.

President Boehm:—The Executive Committee will take up any matter that the Association has not attended to, as provided in the Constitution Article 5, Section 5.

Mr. Wooten:—If it is the duty of the Association I desire to move that the Secretary's salary for next year be same as heretofore.

The motion was carried.

The Association then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock the next morning.

SECOND SESSION.

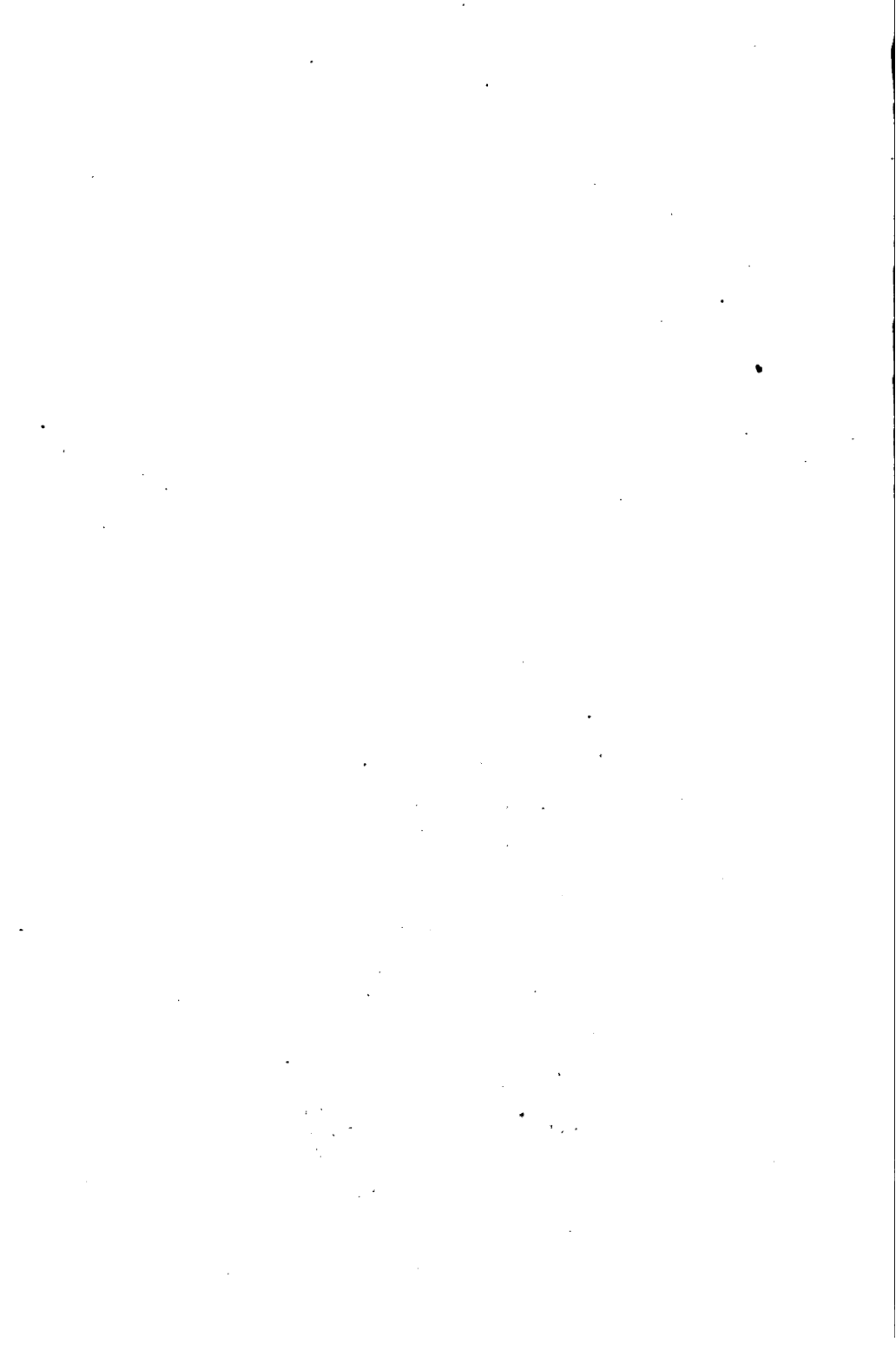
The Association reconvened Wednesday morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock, with President Boehm in the chair.

President Boehm:—The Secretary has some announcements which he wishes to make to the Association.

Secretary Day:—Secretary of State Rose sends us with his compliments some copies of the Pure Food and Drug Law and the Local Option Law which are here upon the table for distribution. We would be very glad to have the members take these. No doubt they will be of interest.



Members and Friends of the I. P. A. and I. P. T. A., at Peoria, June 10, 1908.



The Secretary then read telegrams from the Quincy Druggists' Association, the Mayor of Quincy, and the Chamber of Commerce inviting the Association to hold their meeting at Quincy in 1909.

Mr. Avery:—Mr. Chairman, I move that the Secretary be instructed to send fraternal greetings to such Pharmaceutical Associations as are in session this week.

Motion carried and greetings were sent to the Alabama and Florida Associations who had telegraphed their compliments.

President Boehm:—While there is still sufficient time, I would like to ask the members of the Association to get together at their convenience and discuss nominations for the Executive Committee so that when the election is reached there may be no delay in making these nominations from the various congressional districts.

Mr. Pogue—I would suggest that a recess be taken so as to enable the members from the different congressional districts to make their selection.

President Boehm:—I think it would be advisable to wait until we adjourn this noon and while the members are still in the hall to caucus for these nominations.

President Boehm:—We will now have the report of the Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee has examined and compared the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and find them both correct.

We recommend that the Treasurer's transfer of \$100 out of the General Fund to the Permanent Fund be approved.

F. LUEDER
W. BODEMANN
ISAM M. LIGHT

Committee.

Mr. Sohrbeck:—I move that the report be received and printed in the annual proceedings.

The motion was carried.

Secretary Day:—One little thing has been overlooked. No formal action was taken on the admission of new members. Of course we

admit the members at the time of application. But it has been customary to take a formal vote, and since the report was read yesterday afternoon a few more new members have been added to the list. Reads list.) (These names have been added to those included in the Secretary's report.)

Mr. Webber:—I move that these members be admitted to the Association.

Mr. Simpson:—I would like to ask the Secretary if a certificate of membership is sent to each new member.

Secretary Day:—Yes, each new member receives a certificate of membership.

Mr. Wells:—I presume that the list included in yesterday's report be included in this vote of election.

President Boehm:—The motion is for the election of the members whose names have just been read as well as those whose names were read in the Secretary's report yesterday afternoon.

The motion was carried and these members were elected.

Secretary Day:—The President desires me to state that he instructed me to extend a formal invitation to attend our meeting to Professor C. S. N. Hallberg, who was elected an honorary member of this Association at the last annual meeting. I am greatly pleased to be able to announce that Professor Hallberg is with us this morning.

President Boehm:—In behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association the Pharmacists of Illinois, and the Pharmacists of the United States, I consider it a special honor for our Association to have a man with us who has been engaged for the last five years in a special line to reach physicians, get their ear and explain to them matters which we could not explain because they would not listen. And I would like to state that the work was so successful that it has been an object lesson to several state association and other organizations of pharmacists who did not know how to go about this matter of getting in touch with the physicians. Therefore I take pleasure in calling on Professor Hallberg for a statement of the progress of the work along these lines.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG'S ADDRESS.

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE REFORMATION OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Since I last visited Peoria there has been a marked change in pharmacy, more marked I fear than the change in the Metropolis of Central Illinois, although I notice that the town tries to keep pace with the times by erecting some fine skyscrapers and having beautifully paved streets, but at the last time I met with the Association in Peoria there was no particularly bright prospects for pharmacy. It was the same as it had been for many years past. A large portion of our youths would learn the business and attend school, some would not attend school, some would register by passing the examination and they fared just about as well as those who attended school. In fact, there was no great necessity for spending any particular time or money to qualify to practice pharmacy or to learn to conduct the retail drug business. The physicians after all have to be largely depended upon in certain localities. In a way they thought that a nice tasting preparation could not be made in a pharmacy. It could be made anywhere else, as many of them were made and as we have found out, livery stables and rolling mills are the headquarters and laboratories of some of these wonderful chemical companies that have been furnishing the public with medicine through us and the medical profession.

In consultation about this time with Professor Oldberg about the condition of affairs he said, "There is no hope, there is no one to do it. Some one has got to break into the medical profession and through the physicians correct this untoward condition."

THE SECTION OF PHARMACOLOGY.

It so happened that I with a group of leading physicians from Chicago attended the meeting of the American Medical Association eight years ago when the Section of Pharmacology and Therapeutics—the only Section in which Pharmacy was represented—was to be abolished. Not knowing this, I was elected Secretary in the morning while the Section was abolished in the afternoon. But this action required ratification by the Executive Committee before final determination and we succeeded in having the abolishment of the Section deferred to the next year. We then began to get action on some of the leading medical men of the country and we have hung on to them ever since. We do not claim any priority or credit for what we have done in this matter. The only credit that we might claim was that we

stuck to it. The more difficult it became the more strenuously we endeavored to bring this question before the medical profession. It was very discouraging at times, but after a while we began to see the light; I shall not give you any details of the movement which was long and tedious, but simply refer to some of the results, and possibly also to one or two experiences.

When we first began, medical men resented the idea that pharmacy was concerned in this movement, it was a movement for doctors and not druggists. However as the matter progressed they soon saw that the movement could not succeed without the druggists being associated with it. That it was useless for the physician to give up the prescribing of proprietary medicines without having the retail pharmacists to rely upon to prepare the medicines. Very soon the attitude of the leaders of the profession was completely reversed. It seemed as though the average medical man was not better posted on medicines than the average intelligent layman. When it is said he is only well posted as the average layman it is not exaggeration, and I believe that the medical authorities and the men who know of the condition are willing to concede that. When we realize that then do we know where we are at, and we will then understand why we have never been able to do anything with the physicians. Every effort on the part of pharmacists, such as have been instituted at the revision of the Pharmacopoeia and also of the National Formulary endeavored to line up the physicians but it had no definite effect, because they did not realize, could not understand what it was and the only way that they could be reached was through their own men whom they regard as authorities, particularly the Journal of the American Medical Association.

COUNCIL ON PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

The A. M. A. membership of nearly 50,000 begins with the county society then extends into the state society, from state into the national association. The Association publishes a journal, the greatest medical weekly in America, if not in the world. The revenues from this Journal in subscription amounts to a great sum, as does also the advertisements, but of recent years certain advertisements have been refused which brought to a head this whole movement. All kinds of proprietary medicines were offered to the physicians through advertisements in the journal, and were accepted by the general manager in order to make as good a financial showing as possible. The result was that something had to be done and the particular head to this movement was the organization of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry three years ago.

The chief object of this Council was to pass upon the medicines offered for advertisement in the Journal. And only such as received the O. K. of the Council could be admitted to the advertising pages of the Journal. Thus a great many of the largely sold preparations were excluded and now the state medical journals are following the plan of the Journal of the A. M. A. and the advertisement of a medicine which cannot be admitted to the advertising pages of the Journal of the A. M. A. will not be admitted to the medical journals of this country, except those which are conducted for the benefit of the publisher. Since this work began there has been not only wonderful developments, but great interest has been created in the movement by the medical profession throughout the country.

You have no doubt heard of these exposures of false claims; where the formula would be printed on the label while perhaps the chief ingredients would be left out.

This movement was threatened with being stopped because of attacks from both sides. But now the movement has got so far along that it cannot be stopped. The physicians are taking an active part in this, not for our benefit—they are doing it simply to save themselves. A physician writes a prescription for Gray's Glycerin Tonic and the patient brings it to the pharmacist who puts it up. The next time the patient will go direct to the druggist and ask for it, afterward he may get it from a cut-rate place on State street, and recommend it to the whole neighborhood. Soon the public finds that there is nothing to it, then try other patent medicines which are advertised, for instance something on the Peruna type; anything that looks good, is prettily colored and tastes sweet. But when no permanent relief or cure is found the various quacks such as Osteopaths, Dowieites, etc., are patronized, and before long the end is with the Mary Baker Eddyites. The result is, and I believe I do not exaggerate, when I say that one-half of the people in Chicago are doing without pharmacists and physicians in the treatment of their ills, they are the people that have the money and we are not getting it. The other half who have not the money seek places where they can get free service. Is it a wonder that there is anything left of the legitimate drug business?

THE REFORMATION.

I believe that the public is waking up, I think the people are realizing that there is nothing to these fakirs and I believe the business is beginning to indicate a change in our pharmacies.

Every individual is concerned in this movement that we should

handle the medicines of the day and put them up in nice form. We are in a position to do this at the present time. I believe that the public is now ready to come back and regard the pharmacist with respect equal to the family physician. I believe that the pharmacist can do a great deal, he is in a position in the store where he will always offer assistance and be ready to help the people and say a good word for the physician. It is high time that the pharmacists and physicians be working hand in hand. To save his practice the physician must quit patronizing proprietary medicines. He cannot any longer be the unpaid peddler of these patent medicines. The patent medicine manufacturers are being beat on all sides and here is where we profit. We have a claim on this business and should be glad to do it. There is no reason why pharmacists should not be able to make and prepare the medicines in their pharmacies after the Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary.

Some preparations, such as fluid extracts, that can be bought just as good as he can make, there is no objection to getting ready-made from any of the reputable manufacturing houses. Some of the more difficult preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F. it is better to get from the manufacturer than not to be able to supply them. If we fail, the physician may also fail and think it is no use to prescribe these remedies if the pharmacist is not in a position to make them. Remember every little weakness of this kind and neglect on our part will injure and retard this movement for reform. We do not want to reduce the position of the pharmacist in the eyes of the public.

THERE IS NO TURNING BACK.

We have the physician now where he will not go back to proprietary medicine and the young men in the medical schools are taught so they will not prescribe them. If we are not able to supply their wants and with official medicines, they will dispense on their own account, which is a difficult proposition as physicians are not in a position to do full justice to their patients.

Now a word about the propaganda. The Chicago Medical Society has 13 or 14 branches divided in as many districts. Each branch meets every month and we have had no difficulty to arrange with the Secretaries for joint meetings of the pharmacists and physicians. At these joint meetings this last winter we introduced a Declaration on the Prescription. We consider it important that there should be some kind of an understanding about the prescription. Some physicians have quit writing prescriptions. What is the use of writing prescriptions which will be copied and sometimes be used by the

whole neighborhood? This we must correct first. It is not right, it should be stopped. The physicians and pharmacists should come to an understanding about this. So we formulated in conjunction with the Chicago Medical Society a Declaration on the Prescription which no doubt most of you have seen. This has been presented at eight district medical societies. We did not get started in time to get around to all fourteen, but will continue this work next winter.

JOINT PROGRAMS.

Dr. Fantus, who is Professor of Materia Medica in a Chicago medical college, has been very active in this regard and has helped to arrange these programs. At one of the branch meetings a physician reads a paper on Anemia, which is always an interesting subject to the physician. Then a paper is read on Iron, because you could not discuss Anemia without bringing in Iron. Then a pharmacist reads a paper on Iron Nostrums, giving a brief history of the various iron preparations, such as Iron Peptonate, etc. Then comes a pharmacist with the iron preparations of the Pharmacopoeia and N. F. which supplements the one before and who shows preparations of his own make and also other preparations. Then there is a general discussion among the physicians. Incidentally you should have all the preparations ready before any discussion.

I believe there is scarcely a county in Illinois where there is not a Medical Society and even if there are only two or three druggists, they should attempt to get before the physicians. There is no particular practice in speaking required. Take some of the preparations with you and show them to the doctors. They will speak for themselves.

RESTORATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRACTICE.

In conclusion I would like to say there are some 80 institutions in this country teaching pharmacy. Some 40 or 50 of these particularly have been sending out 40 or 50 and even a hundred graduates each year to do what? To practice making preparations of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary that they have been taught to do in the laboratories. No, they very seldom get into a place where they have an opportunity to make these preparations. Have these years spent in school been wasted when they cannot make use of the knowledge gained while going to school?

There is only one way to maintain our position as a profession, and that is with the physicians' aid to correct this proprietary medicine evil.

Now there is hope for the first time and at last there is an op-

portunity in Pharmacy. There is no reason why more young men should not take up the study of Pharmacy and become qualified. I believe that very soon we will be able to recover the lost ground not only with the physicians, but also with the public and when we do the pharmacist will come back to his own because there is really only one thing to pharmacy and that is to **practice** pharmacy.

He would then not need to handle the innumerable other articles which he must now have in order to make a living for himself and family. (Applause.)

President Boehm:—I will now call for the report of the Legislative Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee on Legislation begs leave to submit the following report:

On account of the fact that this was not the year for the legislature to meet, it was thought that this Committee would have no new legislation to take care of, and when the Governor of the state called a special session of the legislature for certain specific purposes, it was still generally believed that no other legislation would be attempted.

In October last, however, your Committee learned with great surprise that a Cocaine bill had been introduced and advanced to 3rd reading. We immediately got busy, and found that the bill was fathered by some persons in Chicago who had been advertised extensively as reformers, thus having influence enough to get the legislature to take up the matter at this special session.

We found that the bill as introduced, was faulty in several particulars. For instance, the title of the bill was entirely wrong and the repealing clause at the end of it was so worded that our lawyer told us it would have repealed the entire Pharmacy law. No mention was made in it of Eucaïne, thus showing that its sponsors had more zeal for doing something, than practical knowledge of why the old law had been unsuccessful.

Your committee secured a conference with one of the Municipal Court Judges who had sent the bill to Springfield and with the assistance of members of the Board of Pharmacy, succeeded, after a long argument, in convincing him that the bill as introduced would, if passed, give us practically no check at all upon the sale of Cocaine. He had their bill withdrawn and our bill substituted.

We tried to have the entire Anti-narcotic bill as recommended by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Peoria, two years ago, substituted, but were told firmly that it was no use; that the only reason the legislature would consider the Cocaine bill, was because they believed an emergency existed.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

At our last year's meeting at Galesburg, the question of urging the repeal of that part of the Pharmacy Law which provides for the registration of apprentices, was referred to this Committee with instructions to report thereon at this meeting. The Committee begs leave to report that it believes that this part of the law serves no useful purpose; that it tends to prevent the druggist from securing good and competent help; that it has been a failure in accomplishing what it was expected to accomplish and that it ought to be repealed.

We would also recommend the following amendments to the Pharmacy Law:

2. To amend section two of the Pharmacy law by inserting the words "or registered Assistant Pharmacist" after the words "under the immediate supervision of a Registered Pharmacist."

3. To amend section 4 by inserting after the words "and who have had four years of practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded" the words "and who are graduates of approved schools of pharmacy."

4. To amend section 4 by making the last lines read as follows: "And upon the payment of an additional \$25.00, in case the applicant passes a satisfactory examination, the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy shall issue to him a certificate as a registered Pharmacist."

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. WELLS,
JAMES P. CROWLEY.
Committee.

President Boehm:—You have heard the report of the Legislative Committee. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Sohrbeck:—I move that the recommendations be acted on seriatim.

The motion was carried.

The Secretary then read the first section of the report.

Mr. Brown:—I move that this part of the report be adopted.

Mr. Avery:—If I have your permission I would like to state that I do not think such a course would be advisable.

Mr. Yeomans:—In addressing you gentlemen on the subject of this recommendation, I wish to speak to you on my experience as President of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association. This organization stands foremost among the city organizations and even compares favorably with the state association of the United States. We have maintained up to the present time excellent conditions in Chicago. Today our Association from a certain standpoint leads the work of associations in the United States. I can positively say that, in going about Chicago during the past five or six months, or for that matter for the past year or so I have found the conditions existing in Chicago are such that I can see the necessity for this recommendation of the Legislative Committee. We find that this requirement of apprentice registration has been a hindrance to the retail druggists in conducting their business. In the first place, the registration of apprentices has not been strictly adhered to. We find that the members in Chicago are placed in the light of law-breakers by not living up to this law. This is due to the unique conditions which exist in a large city like Chicago. In the daily newspapers every night there are lists of situations for boys of this age. Such boys are interested in a job, and will not take \$5 or \$8 or \$10 a week in a drug store if they can go across the street to a factory and get \$11 or more than in a drug store. These boys are at an age when their minds are not fixed. When they enter pharmacy they enter because there is a situation vacant. They go to work in a drug store but probably only one out of twenty-five will stay in pharmacy.

Again, in going about Chicago I have inquired and have learned what the druggists' opinions are in regard to this matter. They are opposed to the registration of apprentices. The druggists themselves usually have to pay for the registration of their apprentices. If the boys do not register the druggists are placed in light of law-breakers, and the boys are not allowed to give five cents' worth of quinine capsules during the period that the druggist is busy rolling pills. Druggists do not want to be in the position of law-breakers. This requirement hampers the druggists and makes it difficult for them to find good boys who are willing to go before the Board and stand an examination.

This is my experience in Chicago and I know the druggists of Chicago to be unanimous on this subject and I hope that you will favor this recommendation of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Brown:—One point has not been brought out. The registration of apprentices makes us pay more for help. As soon as the boy gets registered, while you have been paying him \$3 to \$5 a week, he now wants \$8 or \$10. He thinks he is worth it because he is registered.

Mr. Avery:—I would like to hear from some of those who favored this law when it was first passed, and who took the initiative in the passage of this law.

Mr. Wells:—I was one of those who favored this law and assisted in the agitation that led up to its passage. The main argument in favor of its passage at that time was the question of department store competition. It was claimed by some that the department stores were hiring girls for about \$4.00 per week to sell patent medicines. No wonder they could undersell us. We thought that if they were compelled to hire a better class of help and pay much better wages they would not be so anxious to sell medicines so near to cost price. Some even predicted that if this law were passed those stores would go out of the drug business altogether. But it *didn't* work out that way and the Supreme Court ruled that that part of the law which prohibited the selling of patent medicines by unregistered help was unconstitutional. The court held that as the druggists assumed no responsibility as to the contents of the patent medicine package he could not rightfully claim that it required any particular skill to sell it. So the protection that we expected to get by requiring apprentice registration was not realized. That decision destroyed all the good to the druggist there was in the amendment,—if there ever was any—and left it nothing but an annoyance and a hardship upon him.

As to the claim that apprentice registration would give us a better grade of clerks, experience has proven that to be a fallacy. It has done and is doing just the opposite. We have all of us probably acquired something sometime or other that looked good at the time, but which we found later to be a "white elephant." This is one of those cases. Can you imagine a bright young man fresh from high school graduation coming into your store and saying, "I am ambitious to become a great and wealthy man like you, Mr. Druggist. I want to learn the drug business and I want to begin right. How shall I go about it?" Can you imagine such a situation? Can't you see that you can't get the educated youth to deliberately commit himself for life to a business that promises only \$75 to \$100 per month and which requires long hours and Sunday work? He will enter upon some other calling where he can get more wages to begin

with and better prospects and shorter hours. The only way to get such a young man started in the drug business is to hire him when he feels the need of a job that will give him a little spending money—perhaps during vacation. After he has been around a drug store for awhile he finds that he can make more there than anywhere else. Then he makes up his mind to improve his situation by studying up to become a full-fledged drug clerk.

This part of the law gives us absolutely no advantage or protection, but on the other hand is to say the least, a great annoyance and hindrance; therefore I think we ought to try to have it repealed entirely.

Mr. Bodemann:—What both of the previous speakers said convinced me more than anything else, that the apprentice clause is one of the best parts of our law, patterned after by several other states. I appeal to all present and ex-members of our Examining Board, what their experience with the apprentice has been, whether they consider it safe to admit ignorant boys to our ranks who cannot divide 6 by 30 or multiply 1-5 by 6.

It has been asserted that the apprentice law is an inducement to law-breaking; I have met this sort of talk before. A few years ago there was a set of men united to break up the law. \$1200 were collected and spent and the law is there yet. Make this new draft a law and your law will be abolished without any expense, if that is what you are after. I hear a good deal about the cheap form of law labor. The apprentice is the cheapest form of law labor. According to law no pharmaceutical sale or transaction can be made by any but registered persons; the apprentice under supervision of the registered pharmacist can do all that an R. P. or A. P. can do. What have you if you abolish him, your porter can not supplant him.

The present draft is a premium piece of incompatibility and incongruity. Compared with a lady—it would be a Merry Widow hat, directoire gown, and muddy shoes without heels, or a Masonic Temple on cedar posts. Just think of it soberly—at the top you require a college diploma, which cannot be obtained without one year high school or more—and at the entrance you admit every ignoramus. Now I ask you—if such a boy is admitted how in h—is he to get to the top—when high school is mandatory?

The whole thing is rot and I move the whole outfit be laid on the table. If worked into law, wait till the country members set in judgment; let them answer if they are ready for such new legal troubles of making help scarce, lower or higher form.

Mr. Crowley:—No doubt there are two sides to the question.

Any boy that enters the store, usually begins by washing show-cases and doing little odd jobs, for from \$2 to \$4 a week. Such boys have no desire to become druggists and the druggists cannot usually get them to register. Later such a boy decides that he wants to become a pharmacist and finds that he must continue to do the same work for a small price for a considerable time, until he is able to register as assistant or pharmacist. I think that our law is a little too far-reaching. There should be some restriction of some kind, so that a man will not have to work five years for almost nothing, before he is qualified to do anything. There are two sides to the question. I think our laws ought to be modified and then enforced for every pharmacist to live up to.

Mr. Light:—Local conditions in Chicago differ. In Hyde Park and along the lake shore they have no apprentices. They are too much bother. They have clerks and employ a porter to do all the hard work. But the druggists who do business with the poorer class of people must employ boys and endeavor to get them to register. This law has been a hardship on these druggists right along.

Mr. Lueder:—I am surprised to hear what some of these gentlemen have said. For the continued welfare of our profession we must have good apprentices and apprentices should certainly have a good education and I do not ask any one into my employ who has not had a good education. I think the law ought to be modified in this way, that we accept diplomas from grammar school as sufficient for registration and those that cannot furnish this must stand an examination as heretofore before the Board, and I make this as an amendment to this recommendation to that extent that the Board of Pharmacy accept a certificate from the principal of a grammar school and those who cannot present one have to undergo an examination before the Board as heretofore.

President Boehm:—This is already in our Pharmacy Law. But the Board of Pharmacy does not make use of it and accept grammar school diplomas. How are we going to make the Board of Pharmacy live up to it?

Mr. Lueder:—Grammar school education is sufficient. When some one makes application who has had only six or seven years of schooling he should be required to stand an examination before the Board. I recall in one instance where the boy stood only 41 in his preliminary. No such people should be permitted to enter the business; no sir.

Mr. Bennett:—I think that after having spent eight years in a

grammar school, the young man ought to get his apprentice papers without examination.

Mr. Avery:—I do not think it is necessary that the Legislative Committee have this clause placed in the Pharmacy Law. It is within the power of the Board to grant registration upon a grammar school certificate. As I said last year they have the right to adopt such regulations as they see fit in regard to the requirements for apprentice registration and if it is the druggists' wish that the Board of Pharmacy should accept grammar school certificates, we have the right to do so.

President Boehm:—Mr. Lueder, kindly state your amendment to the recommendation of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Lueder:—That we adopt the rule that the Board of Pharmacy accept the school certificate of any boy who has gone through eighth grade of a grammar school as sufficient for registration and such as have not had this amount of education are to stand an examination before the Board as before. That is my amendment.

President Boehm:—Your amendment does not amend, it substitutes the whole motion.

Mr. Leuder:—I think that the members understand me quite well.

Mr. Ladish:—I see no need for this. We have heard from Mr. Avery that the Board can do this.

President Boehm:—If this is in the law, why is it not enforced?

Mr. Lueder:—I insist that my substitute motion go to vote.

Mr. Forbrich:—I move that the gentleman's substitute motion be laid on the table.

President Boehm:—All in favor of putting the substitute motion on table, so signify. The ayes have it.

Mr. Kellett:—Mr. President, I would like to say a few words. It seems that the members in Chicago are in favor of doing something to help out those druggists who are looking for a cheaper kind of help. I myself believe that the cheaper kind of help in drug stores is worthless and that those who are unable to pass the examination and do not have the necessary requirements, a grammar school education, are not worth having. I believe we are a little hasty in doing away with a law that has been a wonderful help to the drug interests of this state. It is hard to find graduates from high schools who will do the general work around a drug store, but at the same time there are many well educated young men from grammar schools

who take up this line of business more successfully and are better help for the work that is required in a drug store.

The gentlemen who have spoken before me are as well acquainted with Chicago as I am. I say what some want is not what others want, and that is what we are here for, to express our opinions. If we can get better educated men in the profession, or high school graduates, let us do so. But do not let us be hasty. Give this matter some thought and let it lay over a year or two and take it up at some later meeting.

Mr. Lueder:—I insist upon a division on the last motion.

After some parliamentary wrangling over the question of division, the President allowed a division and by a close vote the motion was lost.

President Boehm:—The original motion is on the approval of the first recommendation of the Legislative Committee.

Professor Hallberg:—If I may have the privilege of the floor, I would like to say, that this matter of recognizing school certificates came up when Mr. Culver was President of the Association in 1891. He recommended it in his address and it was later incorporated in the Pharmacy Law. But after a few years some members of the Board thought they would like to examine the young men and ask them which was the original capitol of the United States and other such questions, and they have since done so.

Mr. Wells:—The time to require examination is when the candidate comes up for registration as an assistant. Those boys who have shown a liking for the business and have the natural intelligence, together with a sufficient preliminary education, will naturally want to become assistants and later on full registered pharmacists.

It is all bosh to assume that a druggist is going to hire an ignoramus just because he has the right to do so. He is going to get the brightest and smartest boy in town if he can. His business would suffer if he didn't. Competition takes care of that.

Coming now to another recommendation of the Legislative Committee, viz., that only graduates from a recognized school of pharmacy be permitted to take the examination for full registered pharmacist, I believe that the interest of the general public, as well as that of the registered pharmacist, the registered assistant and everybody connected with the business, would be better served by having fewer but better drug stores. There are now over 5000 registered pharmacists in this state and less than 1000 registered assistants. These figures would be in better proportion were they reversed.

Anything that will tend to lessen the number of drug stores and increase the supply of competent clerks is a desirable thing for everyone in the trade. If a man has a good profitable business he will naturally get the best clerks he can and pay them well, thus improving the condition of the clerks. He will keep a better store because of his superior education and greater financial ability, thus better serving the public.

Mr. Niethammer:—Only one point that President Boehm called attention to at the meeting in Galesburg. That we have not been doing right by our boys in the state of Illinois because they must be registered as apprentice before their experience in a drug store is counted, while outsiders can register in Illinois without being registered as apprentices.

Mr. Crowley:—As I look at this matter it is a complex question, as the apprentice situations differ throughout the state. Especially so in large cities, where there are the foreign districts, and other districts where the wealthier and better educated class of people live. It certainly is a hardship on the druggists doing business in the foreign districts. They cannot get the better educated boys to do the errands around the store. You have to employ some rub-dubbs, raise them up, educate them and when they get saucy fire them. That is the way we start them out in the foreign districts. In such neighborhoods it is absolutely necessary to have a foreigner employed in the store, to wait on the trade. Now I can see the two sides. You can talk about the foreigners being ignorant, that such have not had an education, but give them a chance and they come to the front. Start such a boy in some poor locality without an education, supply him with money to go to school and educate himself and he will turn out all right. He will leave you later to work in some store in a better neighborhood and the druggists in these neighborhoods derive the benefit.

Mr. Bodemann:—There is a motion before the house.

President Boehm:—All in favor of having Section 1 laid on the table will so signify.

The President allowed a division and motion was carried to have the Section 1 laid on the table. The vote standing; Ayes—45; Nays—25.

Secretary Day then read Section 2 of the report of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Webber:—I move that it be adopted.

The motion was carried.

Secretary Day then read Section 3 of the report of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Avery:—I move that this Section be adopted.

Mr. Simpson:—I do not understand it. Does one have to be a graduate from a College of Pharmacy before he can register? What are you going to do with the poor boy who has no money to go to college. He may be just as able to stand an examination before the Board as the college graduate. I just want to speak from my experience. During the five years that I was on the Board the best averages were made by two boys that never saw a college of Pharmacy. One was from South America and the other from Southern Illinois. One made 98 and the other 99. Neither had attended a college of pharmacy. Why should they not have the same right to appear before the Board of Pharmacy to pass upon their competency. Whether he went to Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Chicago College of Pharmacy, or Northwestern College of Pharmacy, or never was inside of a college of pharmacy, if he is qualified to become a druggist that is all that is necessary.

The President allowed a division and the motion was declared lost by a very close vote. 38 against, 35 for.

Secretary Day then read Section 4 of the report of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Nussle:—I move that we concur in this.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Avery:—I have one other recommendation in regard to the time and experience required of those to come up for examination as assistant and full registered. It now counts from the time of registration as apprentice. I think that this section should be amended.—Section 7 of the Pharmacy Law. I move that we recommend that this portion of Section 7 be stricken out for the reason that men coming from Indiana and other places should not have privileges not enjoyed by our own men in Illinois.

Mr. Webber:—I favor this, because in many cases registration of the apprentice has been neglected and perhaps he has lost from two to four years of experience, and it is a shame that he has to work three more years before he can register.

The motion was carried.

President Boehm:—We will now have the report of the Committee to whom the report of the Advisory Board was referred.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF ADVISORY BOARD.

We, your Committee on Report of Advisory Board, beg leave to report as follows:

We heartily suggest that the recommendation to secure an increased appropriation for the Illinois School of Pharmacy be concurred in and that the special Committee be continued for the coming year and that earnest effort be made by them to obtain such appropriation as they deem necessary.

ANDREW SCHERER.

ADOLPH G. TESCHE.

CHAS. H. ACHELPOHL.

Committee.

President Boehm:—You have heard this report, what is your pleasure?

Mr. Yeomans:—I move that this report be adopted.

The motion was carried without dissent.

Secretary Day:—I have been requested to announce that immediately following adjournment there will be an Alumni dinner at the Niagara Hotel for the graduates of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy.

I also have here a telegram from the President of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists.

Hot Springs, Ark., June 9, 1908

To Illinois Pharmaceutical Association

In Convention Assembled, Peoria, Illinois:—

The baths are fine in September. Mark your baggage, Headquarters American Pharmaceutical Association.

FRANK SCHACHLEITER,

President Arkansas Association of Pharmacists.

Meeting adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

THIRD SESSION.

The Association reconvened Wednesday afternoon at 2:20 p. m.

President Boehm:—We will now have the report of the Committee on President's Address. I believe Mr. Ladish is Chairman.

I will ask Mr. Huber to take the chair.

Mr. Ladish:—Before presenting this report I desire to caution you to be most attentive, while listening to the recommendations of the Committee. Your committee after several attempts were compelled to go into session without one of the appointees, Mr. McDougal of Peoria. Is Mr. McDougal present now? (No answer.) I caution you because a number of matters that were considered this morning will again come up for your approval this afternoon. The report was written and signed too late for presentation this morning. The Committee comprises men of various parts of the state and not until after two o'clock this morning, after considerable argument, and a spirited difference of opinion we eventually came to a unanimous understanding and conclusion. So far as the Committee was concerned justice and equity dominated our arguments on the various subjects. Some have been left entirely to your judgment without a decision for or against. For a time it seemed as though two reports would be submitted for your choice of approbation, but happily we all agreed and now gentlemen its up for your approval or rejection as your wisdom directs.

I make this preliminary statement so that you will not be taken unawares.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Owing to the amount of good meat in the President's address we the Committee recommend its adoption almost in its entirety.

The address is a veritable Zeitgeist showing plainly that the nefarious methods of many patent and proprietay manufacturers have run their race. Patent medicines are and ought to be considered an unimportant although necessary commercial adjunct, really out of place in a Pharmacy and carried only on account of the public demand. We hope to see the time when they will be relegated to the back room out of sight and brought forward only upon call.

The establishment of a joint Board comprised of members of the Boards of Health and Pharmacy for the issuing of a license to manufacturers is a salient feature and deserves your careful consideration.

The future of Pharmacy depends entirely upon a more thorough drilling and schooling of the young man who takes it up as his life's work. To this end we concur absolutely in the recommendations relative to the qualifications of the registered pharmacist and registered assistant pharmacist and advise that the Legislative Committee for the ensuing year be instructed to carry out the recommendations in

full. The abolishment of apprentice examination has become a necessity and it should be repealed at once.

The temperance wave that is now spreading ought to be particularly considered and that portion of the President's address should receive your keenest attention.

We heartily concur in his views relative to the N. A. R. D. and A. Ph. A. showing clearly the necessity of strengthening and up-building both of these organizations. It seems that both have their own specific work to perform and would recommend greater fealty to both. Being right in the main we should with undaunted fortitude continue to fight the battle of Truth and Justice for our own and our neighbors' sake. Prominent among the accomplishments of these organizations are—the defeat of the Itinerant Vendors Bill and Parcels Post by the N. A. R. D. and the renewing of the Bonds of Brotherhood between the Physician and the Pharmacist by the A. Ph. A. Standing out boldly is the work of the American Medical Association. Their work has been such as to deserve the widest publicity and deepest gratitude both from ourselves and the public at large. We cannot emphasize too strongly for pharmacists that they rouse themselves, for the physician is far ahead in housecleaning for safeguarding the public health.

Lastly we urge upon you again greater interest in yourself by sticking to your various associations with a sense of honor. It is a duty you owe yourself and your posterity.

E. H. LADISH
S. C. YEOMANS
H. C. PORTER
W. C. SIMPSON

Vice-President Huber—You have heard the recommendations, what is your pleasure?

Mr. Ladish:—I move the adoption of the report.

The motion was carried.

President Boehm:—As there has been no discussion, I wish to bring it up myself. Some of the recommendations you adopted just now are just the opposite from what you adopted this morning. I do not want to bore you too much, or take up much of your valuable time, but if you have no objections I would like to state some of the reasons for the considerations voted down this morning and adopted now.

We passed this morning the recommendation of Mr. Avery to strike out of Section 7 the words "that date of experience required

apprentices for assistant pharmacists shall be computed from the date of registration." In other words, if your boy wants to be an assistant he does not have to be registered as an apprentice. I am violating the law all the time if the boy is not registered. According to the law I am not allowed to let the boy sell anything unless he is registered as apprentice. I am in favor of good legislation, but I do not believe in that kind of legislation.

The druggist hires a boy, letting him stay about three months, and then says to him, you had better go down and get registered as apprentice, but all the time you are breaking the law. It will not pay for you to approve of it. I do not think it is quite right. I would like to say furthermore that we hire the boy and when we want him to become registered we usually have to pay the \$2.00 for registration fee for his examination. This is a good idea to pay the expenses to keep the Board running, but a better way is to leave it out all together. I usually have to pay each year \$2.00 registration fee for apprentice and \$1.50 for renewal of my certificate. I think the druggists themselves are ordinarily able to judge what kind of material they want and whether the boy is satisfactory. You are just as intelligent as the Board in this matter. But when it comes to higher examinations, the Board is supposed to make the qualifications for assistant and the qualifications for full registered pharmacists.

I hired a boy with ordinary schooling and sent him down to the Board of Pharmacy where they asked him some questions that the school teacher had never asked, and the boy comes back and says I do not think I know any thing. One month later I sent him up for examination again and then he passed. The boy then attended college and passed with an average of 78. Is not a boy good enough to pass the first year in a college of pharmacy, good enough to pass the apprentice examination before the Board of Pharmacy.

I would now only like to state a few words about the registered assistant. I fully believe that the boy ought to have at least a public school education.

Mr. Gale:—Is not this considered out of order?

Professor Hallberg:—Mr. Boehm is exercising his prerogative, and as a special privilege, it seems to me that he ought to be allowed to present these facts. I feel that as the president has just stated that there may be a change in the minds of the members and therefore move a re-consideration, and I think Mr. Boehm has the floor in regular order.

Professor Oldberg:—I think that Mr. Boehm means to say that by adopting the report of this Committee we have already settled

these questions, that is abolishing of the apprentice registration and requiring college graduation.

Mr. Ladish:—I was careful to mention this before I read the report of the Committee.

Mr. Light:—I think it would be well to take this up with the recommendations of the Legislative Committee in the unfinished business.

Vice-President Huber (in the chair):—The discussion on this report I now declare closed and will ask President Boehm to take the chair.

Mr. Wooten:— I desire to inquire regarding the status of the matter at present with reference to the recommendations contained in the address of the President, that graduation from a school of pharmacy be a prerequisite to registration, that recommendation being made by the Committee on Legislation and also with reference to the question of abolishing apprentice registration. As to the ruling of the chair these two questions have been settled by the adoption of the Committee on President's address.

President Boehm (in chair):—The whole matter has been adopted and settled by adopting this motion.

Mr. Webber:—I move for a re-consideration of the adoption of the report of the Committee on President's address.

Vice-President Huber again takes the chair.

Professor Oldberg:—If you want to abolish apprentice registration and want to establish a prerequisite of college graduation you should vote against this motion.

Mr. Gale:—I am not clear in this matter. By adopting the report of the Committee on President's address we voted some questions in direct opposition to the discussion this morning. In that case it would be wise to re-consider this vote. It will give us a chance to discuss this matter with those men who may have changed their minds.

Mr. Webber:—In voting on it I overlooked the fact that this clause was in there.

Mr. Ladish read then this particular paragraph of the report. -

Mr. Gale:—I second the motion. I was not listening when this was read and when it came to voting, I asked my neighbor if I should vote for it and he said yes.

Mr. Kellett:—This is directly against what we voted for this morning.

Mr. Huber:—The motion has been made and seconded to reconsider the adoption of this report.

A division was then taken and the motion to reconsider was lost. 35 for, 45 against.

Mr. Simpson:—Inasmuch as there seems to be some misunderstanding I move that the report of the Legislative Committee be taken from the table and re-hashed. I want to do this in behalf of my motion as there may be possibly some members who have changed their minds in regard to requiring college graduation. We did not have much of a chance to discuss it this morning.

Mr. Kellett:—I would like to substitute a motion that might be more satisfactory. I move that the portion of the report pertaining to the registered pharmacist being a college graduate be reconsidered.

President Boehm:—The motion is out of order, you cannot call for a re-consideration of a motion after a previous motion to re-consider has failed of passage. We will now have the report of the Committee on Trade Interests by Mr. Bodemann.

Mr. Bodemann:—Before I read the report of the Committee on Trade Interests I would like to introduce the following resolution:

We learn with deep regret that the wife of our friend Chris Garver is dangerously ill; I move that we send him our sincerest condolence and hope for a speedy and full recovery of Mrs. Garver.

This resolution was passed by rising vote.

The Secretary telegraphed an expression of sympathy from the Association to Mr. Garver, to which he replied thanking the Association.

Mr. Bodemann then read the following report:

TRADE INTERESTS COMMITTEE REPORT.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

What is the real scope of a Trade interest report? Your chairman has served seven times since 1895 on this committee and up to this time he is at sea what this report should embrace. Certainly not fluctuation of prices, the druggist who would learn from this report that quinine had advanced, would be in poor trim as a shrewd buyer.

Some twenty years ago we had a report full of price charges and incidentally a poetic epitaph for the fictitious grave of a preceding chairman of the committee, starting thus: "Here lies one, who lies no more, since he reached the other shore." This beautiful tribute to the Honorable LeCaron, statesman, British spy, druggist and orator, was more appreciated than the market report. Would it not be time to dispense with this committee, and instead select specific topics on which a special committee is to prepare a report. We have this year sent out a set of questions which speaks for itself. 125 letters of inquiry were mailed, 50 answers received. Mr. Day attended to this part and Col. Carr kindly tabulated the report, for which both gentlemen have our thanks, and the committee should be credited with this display of executive ability in making these men do the work that we should have done ourselves. To all members answering our letters of inquiry we hereby extend our thanks for the trouble taken to assist us.

Time and money expended on this inquiry would be wasted if the tabulation was simply adopted—and filed without discussion—We earnestly hope that each query is taken up seriatim and freely discussed.

We take pleasure in adding a few general observations. Contrary to custom we do not cartoon the poor postage stamp. If a druggist cannot pleasantly furnish his patrons the asked for stamp—he had better not handle it. One of the once most prosperous druggists turned his stamp customers to his nearest competitor. We will call him Tom Jones; his competitor Bill Brown—Tom has been in the hands of a receiver twice—he should be in jail. He was externally a Sunday class leader, internally a degenerate; on the platform a shouter for ethics, behind the prescription desk a crook, catering to the Doctors' patronage through the rake off route. Honesty always has been and always will be the only road to true financial and moral prosperity. That leads to the discussion of substitution. A shylock may have 3 cents per ounce more profit by selling a fraudulent product, but what advantage is it to him, caught or uncaught? If caught, this one black sheep throws a cloud on the entire profession. We should not encourage manufacturers who offer a nostrum, "just as good" as the original article—even, in fact, quack nostrum. The purchaser is entitled to the genuine fraud and not the imitation. He should have what he asks and pays for! Proprietors have created a market with their money, secured vested property rights—and an infringement of those rights is paramount to crawling under a circus tent to escape the gate money. As members of an honorable craft

we should neither practice nor encourage such petit larceny and should oust the willful substitutor from membership of our State Associations, thus showing the public, the medical profession and the trade, that we mean what we preach. This doctrine holds good to the now well established U. S. P. & N. F. propaganda. We should act as we preach—not talk ethics on the rostrum and display obscene, disgusting quack nostrums, in our electric light window shows. The new Kentucky and New York Food and Drug Act as per May Bulletin publish substitution in prescription dispensary, alteration of weight, specifically, and a recognition of this fact in Illinois would redound to our honor! We attach the Kentucky law.

ANTI-SUBSTITUTION LAW IN KENTUCKY.

Reverting now to the first paragraph in this month's review of current history, that in which reference was made to the State food and drug bills of the present season, we may say that the Kentucky measure, already made law, incidentally contains a section which in effect amounts to an anti-substitution act. It is almost similar to the anti-substitution law passed in New York State two or three years ago, and it reads as follows:

That for the purpose of this act an article or drug shall be deemed to be adulterated if in putting up any drug, medicine or preparation, proprietary or otherwise, used in medical practice, or if in making up a prescription or filling an order for drugs, medicines or preparations, proprietary or otherwise, one article is substituted or dispensed for a different article for or in lieu of the article prescribed, ordered and demanded, or if a greater or less quantity of any ingredient specified in such prescription, order or demand is used than that prescribed, ordered or demanded, or if it deviates from the terms of the prescription, order or demand by substituting one drug for another.

We would recommend to our members in smaller cities and towns to lose no time in attempting to establish slot phones in their stores. The telephone can be made a source of revenue and has been made so—no reason why this could not be done universally—city and country stores. We would earnestly recommend all our members to affiliate with the N. A. R. D. A druggist doing business in a village of 500 can just as well show his loyalty to the great cause, even he could not be a delegate in absence of a local association and boost the war for better living. Fellow members, do not let the Indianapolis decree scare you out of your boots. No Sherman Act can prevent you from meeting with your neighboring competitors and talking over

prices. Pass word along the line of your district, let your neighbors know how you feel about overpriced and underprotected goods, and see to it that the germs of his tired feeling spreads—and no Sherman Act can and will hurt your feelings. If in this conference you should all have the same opinion that Cream of Tartar should bring 5 cents per ounce, no U. S. court can tackle you for conspiracy or for restraint of trade. In the Canadian Pharmacist of February as reported in May Bulletin of Pharmacy, an account is given of the investigation made by the Canadian revenue officer regarding purity of Cream of Tartar. Revenue officers were sent out to purchase 3 ounces of Cream of Tartar in the various pharmacies; their report shows that they paid all the way from 15 to 50 cents! Is this not a travesty?

Such investigations are beneficial in every way. Ten years ago Fred Schmidt, as Board member, had some Cream of Tartar, bought in a Department Store, analyzed—and found 50 per. cent Plaster Paris. Of course the price was low, but considering the unfitness of Plaster Paris for the digestive apparatus, too expensive at any price. Without transgression over the Sherman Act you can follow the N.A.R.D. policy of stick togetherness, meet your next door neighbor, learn by elbow touch what he is doing, that you are perchance just as mean, if not meaner than he is—and you will become a better Pharmacist, make more profit and live better by following the Golden Rule of N. A. R. D. watchword "Live and Let Live."

Scarcity of help and shorter hours are brothers in law. As long as a young boy can find remunerative employment with evenings and Sundays to himself, he will give Pharmacy a wide berth. Get your neighbors to join you for shorter hours and you will have them. Time was when Grocers and Butchers thought it impossible to close up before 9 p. m. Now they close at 6 p. m. and in summer time, Thursday afternoons too—and the public applauds this fight for humane conditions. No man can work with vigor and enthusiasm if he has to bury himself in a poorly ventilated store, full of strong atmosphere, from 12 to 18 hours each day of the year. Your families have a right to claim you in the home circle. You have a divine right to decent hours and a family home life, and nothing can keep you from enjoying this right—except your own indecision and cowardice to inaugurate the new era. When you have the ear of the Doctor in your Propaganda Crusade, urge him, to at least not purposely write prescriptions after supper—just to make a bluff of being busy; get him to help you for shorter hours. Go to towns like Jacksonville, inquire who inaugurated closing hours at 8 p. m. and

you will find that the Druggists there remember our old friend Lee Hatch in their prayers.

All of you should try and be the Lee Hatch of your immediate section. If the Druggists in a circle of 10 blocks agree, what difference does it make if the druggist in another section prefer to live like owls and cultivate race suicide by shutting them out from God's gift to all—Sunshine, Air and pursuit of Happiness. This grand gift is your birthright and—a new Declaration of Independence for druggists is as dearly wanted as for the nation in 1776.

While at the subject of getting out of your den, don't forget the new thought movement, which is really an old one—to get out and together with your medical friends. Follow the flag that Hyde Park raised 5 years ago, by getting druggists and doctors assembled around the festive board, let the doctors raise Cain with you for practicing malpractice—and you reciprocate by shooting it back at them for self-dispensing and prescribing nostrums, of which they know not even the ingredients, and you all will feel better for airing your grievances—while breaking bread together—and it will be bread for you and your family.

A cooped up, imprisoned, bilious Druggist, can neither be a good husband, father or citizen, and it is your plain sacred duty to yourself, your family and your state to help in the regeneration of Pharmacy. Don't be a clam—don't breathe calamity—get up and out, and emancipate yourself. Don't sit in your store, studying the race cards or devouring yellow literature; read your Drug Journal, see what others are doing, and tell others what you are doing; help the editors, these poor creatures, to make their columns good lively reading, and you will help others as well as yourself.

Liquor traffic in this state has come to a new cross road, due to the Prohibition movement; already the Brewers have been forced to concede reforms—such as abolition of free lunches, growler rushing and treating. We should see to it that our house is in order. If lived up to faithfully the Harper Law with a city permit regulates the traffic as it should be conducted. Our patrons who wish to have liquor for medicinal purposes should be permitted to obtain their wants when they find other medicines in the drug store, but the Druggist should not be a Bar Pharmacist and not conduct a saloon without paying the license, it will not do—to crawl under the circus tent—to evade the gate money; 22 years ago Chicago Druggists had to pay a \$25.00 city license and bar practices were rampant. The Famous Ten of 1885 took the situation in hand, lined up prohibition and saloon interests, shook off the city \$25.00 license and what is worth infinitely more—

made the Pharmacists of the city clean—free from dramshop practices. Our members should show good faith to the Municipal authorities by helping them weed out the pestiferous outlaw among us, the saloon Druggist. A few violators successfully convicted and by the manful assistance of our local associations, weigh more than a bushel of high sounding whereases.

In closing we again ask for a free and full discussion of the topics enumerated in our report.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. DUNCAN,

E. H. LADISH,

W. BODEMANN,

Chairman.

President Boehm:—You have heard this report of the Committee on Trade Interests, what is your pleasure?

Mr. Baum:—I move that it be adopted.

The motion was seconded and carried.

(The tabulation of replies to the question-sheet sent out by the Trade Interests Committee will be found on page 111.)

Secretary Day:—The Local Secretary requests me to make an announcement that the drawing for prizes will take place at the hotel from six o'clock to-night and until 10 o'clock in the morning. Each member who has signed the register will receive a prize.

President Boehm:—We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records.

Mr. Porter:—Mr. Lueder requests that I read the report of his Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY RECORDS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:

Your Committee on State Board of Pharmacy Records begs leave to report, that the books and records of the State Board of Pharmacy for the year of 1907 were examined by Mr. A. McEdwards Ball, expert accountant employed by F. D. Whipp, Department and Institution Auditor, and would again earnestly recommend that the reference regarding the issuance of certificates consecutively numbered and printed with stub attached in book form, the report follows: (Page 69.)

Your Committee was represented at the last examination held by the Board of Pharmacy and was greatly pleased with the methods and the good work that is being done by its members.

The Committee was favored with copies of questions given to "pharmacists," "assistant pharmacists," and apprentices, also a few sets

of prescriptions, such as were used in a recent examination in Chicago. These, together with the questions, will give the pharmacists a good idea of the work the board is doing and the requirements demanded of the applicants. Your Committee recommends they should be printed in the annual report. (See page 115.)

A fact demonstrated at this examination again proves that it is absolutely necessary that every applicant for registration whether apprentice, assistant or pharmacist should be required to take a preliminary examination in the common school branches.

F. LUEDER,

H. C. PORTER

Committee.

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Springfield, Illinois, January 30, 1908.

Hon. Charles S. Deneen,
Governor of Illinois.

Sir:—

An examination of the accounts and registers of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy for the year ended December 31, 1907, has been made under my direction by Mr. A. McEdward Ball, employed by the firm of Wilkinson, Reckitt, Williams & Co., of Chicago and I submit report thereon as follows:

The accounts were neatly and accurately kept and satisfactory vouchers for all disbursements were produced. These were duly approved.

A statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the year is submitted herewith. The cash balance shown therein amounts to \$4,363.75. In addition to this balance, the Secretary had \$3,696.50 which had been collected on account of 1908 fees.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1907:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand from 1906.....	\$ 3,774.85
Registered Pharmacists by examination.....	\$ 965.00
Local Registered Pharmacists by examination....	175.00
Registered Pharmacists Renewals	7,656.00
Assistant Pharmacists by examination.....	900.00
Assistant Pharmacists Renewals.....	703.00
Applications for Examination as Registered and Assistant Pharmacists	2,755.00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Applications for Apprentice Registration.....	\$ 1,298.00
Delinquent fees received	263.50
Fines collected in Cook county.....	834.65
Fines collected outside of Cook county.....	845.00

\$20,170.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	\$ 5,865.00	
Per Diem Board Members	1,155.00	
Personal expense Board Members, Secretary and Assistant Secretary	1,559.77	
Expense Committee on complaints and prosecu- tions	4,483.36	
Postage	600.00	
Rentals	799.92	
Blank Books and Stationery	161.84	
Printing	217.45	
Freight, Drayage and Express	28.23	
Telegraph and Telephone	106.93	
Examination Supplies	79.38	
Fees Refunded	44.00	
Expense Chicago Office.....	154.39	
Miscellaneous	550.98	\$15,806.25

Balance on hand January 1, 1906..... \$4,363.75

The membership changes during the year 1907 were as follows:

Registered Pharmacists—

Registrations on January 1, 1907..... 5,242

Admission During 1907—

New members	228	
Reinstatements	60	288
		5,530

Less—

Reduction by death or non-payment of fees.....	198
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Registration on December 31, 1907 5,332

Assistant Pharmacists—

Registrations on January 1, 1907..... 871

Admissions During 1907—

New members	180	
Reinstatements	6	186
		1,057

Less—

Reductions by death or non-payments of fees..... 174

Registration December 31, 1907 883

Remarks—

The Board of Pharmacy issue their certificates on blank forms which are numbered as they are issued. This practice should be changed to that of using a stub for every certificate as outlined in reports made by accountants previous to this one.

Complaints and Prosecutions—

The docket in the Municipal Court of Chicago was examined and I herewith submit a statement showing the cases tried, the disposition of same and the amount of fines collected.

The Municipal Court has collected \$745.00 which it has not paid over to the State. The unpaid judgments of former years were verified with Committee from the Board of Pharmacy and it concluded after investigation of the cases that many of them were uncollectible. These are indicated in the Exhibits attached to this report. They are reported in order to show what disposition has been made in cases where judgments have been rendered.

Owing to the manner in which records are kept in the Municipal Court it was difficult to trace many of these cases to a conclusion.

Respectfully submitted,

F. D. WHIPP,

Department and Institution Auditor.

President Boehm:—You have heard the report of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records, what is your pleasure?

Mr. Ladish:—Will the adoption of this report on Board of Pharmacy Records in any way conflict with our instructions to the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Boehm:—It cannot be considered as instructing the Legislative Committee as this question has been already voted on, adopted and failed of re-consideration.

Mr. Sohrbeck:—I move that this report be accepted and printed in our Proceedings.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Boehm:—Next we will have the report on the U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda. Mr. Sandkoetter being out of the city has mailed his report to Secretary Day.

Secretary Day:—Mr. Sandkoetter as you probably know has recently disposed of his business in Chicago and is now traveling in Europe. He has written asking that I present these letters, copies of which were sent out by his committee. Since the N.A.R.D. Committee on Propaganda of which Mr. Sandkoetter was chairman also, took up this work so actively and successfully, he thought it unnecessary for the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to do anything further.

Mr. Sandkoetter recommends "get-together" dinners and meetings with the physicians as often as possible, and extends his best wishes for the success of our meeting, while deeply regretting his inability to be with us.

N.A.R.D. COMMITTEE LETTER.

Mr. W. B. Day, Secretary, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—

At the Chicago Convention of the N.A.R.D. held last September, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The interests of the public, the physician and the pharmacist can best be served by a general recognition of the value of standard preparations such as are provided by the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, therefore by the National Association of Retail Druggists be it

Resolved, That a permanent committee be established consisting of five members, to be known as the U.S.P. and N.F. Propaganda Committee. The duties of this committee shall be:

1. To use every available means to establish more cordial relations between physicians and pharmacists.

2. To prepare letters to physicians bearing upon the value of U.S.P. and N.F. preparations as least once a month and supply affiliated associations with such letters at a nominal cost.

3. To compile and publish an epitome of the U.S.P. and N.F. preparations which epitome shall be sold to affiliated associations at as reasonable a price as is consistent with the cost of production.

4. To encourage the affiliated associations to popularize U.S.P. and N. F. preparations by the personal distribution of samples thereof to physicians or through the agency of a detail man.

Resolved, That N.A.R.D. Notes place at the disposal of this committee such space in each edition as it may require."

The committee provided for in these resolutions was appointed by President Potts and it has been at work several months endeavoring

to discharge the duties incumbent upon it. A point has now been reached where the Committee must have, in furtherance of its plans, the earnest co-operation of the associations affiliated with the N.A.R.D. To this end the help of your organization is cordially invited.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter we are prepared to furnish to associations to send to their members. This letter is intended to arouse interest and stimulate activity on the part of these members in pushing the work of popularizing the Standard Preparations. The enclosed sample letter to physicians is one which you will understand is designed for the use of local associations in interesting the physicians in this work. It is the intention of the Committee to furnish these physicians' letters to the affiliated associations as often as these organizations may desire to use them.

The epitome, "Some Important U.S.P. and N.F. Preparations," a copy of which is sent you under another cover, has been prepared by the Committee acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the N.A.R.D. This booklet the Committee is convinced, will be an extremely valuable aid in making the work successful.

PRICE OF THE LETTERS

The following prices of the letters, apply either to those intended for druggists or for physicians and, in making up their requisitions, some of both may be ordered if so desired. As a heading for these letters we print the name of your association and its officers or U.S.P. and N.F. Committee:

Less than 25 copies	5c each, delivered
25 to 50 copies	4c each, delivered
50 to 75 copies	3c each, delivered
75 to 100 copies.....	2½c each, delivered
Over 100 copies.....	2c each, delivered

The letters will be printed, in typewriter type, on the best quality of bond paper, the heading and arrangement being such as to make the communication a complete letter such as the average association would consider well suited to send to any physician. Owing to mechanical difficulties we are unable to use letterheads furnished by associations, otherwise we would be glad to do this to the advantage of all interested.

THE PRICE OF THE EPITOME

The booklets "Some Important U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations" will be furnished in clasped manila envelopes at the following prices:

25 copies or less	10c each, delivered
25 to 50 copies	9c each, delivered
50 to 100 copies	8c each, delivered
100 to 200 copies	7c each, delivered
Over 200 copies.....	6c each, delivered

The terms, as to both letters and booklets, are invariably cash in advance. The National Association will endeavor to carry on this activity without any expense to its general work and the prices named have been fixed with this thought in mind. In asking for cash with the order, we do not reflect in any manner upon the willingness or ability of any association to meet its obligation. Our sole purpose is to save the expense and trouble of bookkeeping. If the orders are not promptly and satisfactorily filled, the money will be promptly refunded.

At least one other letter to druggists and, as pointed out, additional letters to physicians will be prepared and samples of these letters will be furnished, from time to time, to the affiliated associations. Suggestions as to how these letters may be improved or in what way the work may be carried on to greater advantage to the affiliated associations will be gratefully received.

Copies of the reprint, "The Relationship of Druggists and Physicians," and various other reprints from N.A.R.D. Notes, which will be prepared, will be furnished in any desired quantity free of expense to the affiliated organizations.

Now that this committee has discharged its initial duties and prepared itself to continue the prosecution of its part of this important work, it is sincerely hoped your association is prepared to make the most of the advantages to your members which it offers. We shall greatly appreciate your acknowledging receipt of this letter, stating what your organization will do with regard to the matter. Please accept in advance our thanks for your anticipated early response.

U. S. P. AND N. F. PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

By H. P. Sandkoetter, Chairman.

SPECIMEN PROPAGANDA LETTERS.

(At the top of this sheet will appear the name of your association, also the name of your U.S.P. and N.F. Propaganda Committee or your officers—whichever you may prefer.)

Fellow Druggist—

Our local association, as you may know, has taken up the U.S.P.

and N.F. Propaganda work so successfully pushed for some time past by the National Association and its affiliated organizations. To insure success for this grand movement, a committee has been appointed to carry on this work to the best possible advantage of our members.

No doubt you have already procured a copy of the latest edition of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary. If you have not secured these, we would urge you to do so. A thorough acquaintance with these books the Committee deems necessary to the success of its endeavors.

Recognition of the fact that the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary are now Government standards, the present activity the A.M.A. and the knowledge most physicians have gained by experience as to the injuriousness of prescribing proprietaries, makes the present an auspicious time to bring into deserved popularity the preparations which the standard text books furnish us. It is imperative that we make the most of our opportunities, thus presented as hundreds of other druggists' associations are doing to the marked advantage—financial and otherwise—of their members.

We will keep you posted as to the manner in which the campaign will be carried on and the various preparations the Committee intends to take up with, and recommend to, the physicians. It is earnestly hoped you will co-operate with us to the fullest extent possible. This co-operation will, we are sure, be to your own advantage.

As to the preparations we hope to make popular with the physicians, allow us to suggest that you should have them on hand to supply the demand which we are confident will follow the work the Committee has started in to do. Why not let us embrace this opportunity to demonstrate that we are capable of manufacturing, accurately and skillfully, the preparations the physicians need? Surely it is to our advantage to lessen the number of unprofitable nostrums on our shelves that tie up our capital. We ought to earn for ourselves the money that now goes to the manufacturers. The business legitimately belongs to us, why not let us take possession now of that which we are justly entitled to?

Suggestions to your Committee will be gratefully received and given the most careful consideration. A meeting of the Association will be held soon at which will be discussed some details of the work which have not, as yet, been fully worked out. We hope you will be present and give us the benefit of your experience and counsel.

Meanwhile, please examine carefully the enclosed letter, the first

of a series we purpose sending to every physician practicing in our community. Does this letter appeal to you as being what is needed, and is it calculated to interest the physician in this movement which means so much to us all? We shall be very glad to hear from you on this or any other phase of the subject.

Fraternally yours,

(At the top of this sheet will appear the name of your association, also the name of your U.S.P. and N.F. Propaganda Committee or your officers— whichever you may prefer.)

Dear Doctor—

The object of this letter is to acquaint you with the fact that our local association has taken up the work of supplementing, to the extent of our ability, the excellent work that is being done by the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists, of helping physicians to serve the welfare of their patients through prescribing for them the preparations of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary.

The associations mentioned deserve unstinted praise for what they have already accomplished in making known to physicians the advantages of discontinuing the use of proprietary and trade named articles—articles that are not recognized in the Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary, the books which, as you know, the National Government has now adopted as official standards.

The U.S.P. and N.F. preparations are meritorious for many reasons, among which may be mentioned the following:

They are of known strength, composition and quality:

They are obtainable from every capable pharmacist throughout the country.

By their intelligent use, incompatibility (which is almost unavoidable and cannot be anticipated in the case of secret formulae) is avoided.

For the foregoing reasons, U.S.P. and N.F. preparations should always be prescribed in order to insure uniformity, reliability and satisfactory results.

The disadvantages, to the physician as well as to his patient, of prescribing proprietary preparations, are numerous; among them may be mentioned the following:

They are of secret and possibly unreliable composition. What this composition is, nobody but the manufacturer (?) knows.

They are not standard and their composition is seldom known.

Even if it were known this composition may be altered at any time to suit the purpose of the manufacturer without the physician becoming aware of the change.

The same articles frequently parades under several different trade names, a fact which pharmacists and physicians understand but which, heretofore, it has been nobody's business to expose.

Through adopting new names and making slight changes in their physical appearance, well-known articles are often advertised as new discoveries. By a certain class of manufacturers (?) the physician is constantly looked upon as "a good thing."

Quite generally the articles referred to are accompanied by circulars the reading of which, by the patient and his family, encourages self-medication.

Not infrequently they are advertised over the head of the physician directly to the patient after the physician's endorsement of them, through years of use, has been secured. In this manner the physician often becomes an unpaid agent for the selling of nostrums.

Without exception they are exorbitant in price, a fact for which there is usually no justification.

Much more might be said here on this subject but the foregoing will indicate what we have in mind and intend doing. We feel that you are interested in whatever will assist to bring about a better conditions in the practice of medicines and that we are entitled to and will receive your co-operation.

If you indicate to any of our members, or to the Committee, by postal or otherwise, that you would like to have us send you books, literature, etc., (these will be furnished free of cost to yourself) it will be a pleasure to supply you with whatever helps or information of any sort you may require.

Please accept, with our compliments, the enclosed copy of the N.A.R.D. Epitome. "Some Important U.S.P. and N.F. Preparations," a careful perusal of which will bring again to your attention how completely the standard articles of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary supply you with effective weapons whereby to combat disease. It is the ambition of our members to supply you with these substances and preparations believing that by doing so they are rendering a service of the greatest value to your patients as well as to yourself.

It is our intention to interest in this work the various medical societies and your aid in bringing about this desirable end will be appreciated. The movement we have taken up is rapidly growing in popularity throughout the whole country, as you doubtless know.

Many physicians gladly testify that it is resulting in benefits of the greatest value to the medical profession.

Be sure to let us hear from you.

Fraternally yours.

Mr. Light:—I move that the report be accepted.

President Boehm:—I would like to ask if you want a committee on the same work next year. I think this is an important committee and that it ought to be continued.

Mr. Herman Fry:—I move that the Committee be continued.

President Boehm:—It has been moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the committee continued. All in favor so signify.

The motion was carried.

President Boehm:—We will now have the report of the National Association of Retail Druggists by Secretary Wooten.

Mr. Wooten then read the following:

WHAT CONSTITUTES PRACTICABILITY IN A DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION PAPER?

In a Western publication "devoted to commercial pharmacy" there recently appeared the following from the editor:

"The trouble with the commercial section of the A.Ph.A. is that it rarely gets down to the hard pan of actual business.***We venture the assertion that if all the worth-while papers presented to the commercial section in the past five years had been read at one session no one would have been late getting to dinner, if the services had begun at three p. m.***

"Theory and generalities have their value no doubt, but when you come at a man with a proposition that means making or saving money you are fifty times as sure to interest him.***Why not turn in now and help the chairman make this meeting the best ever by sending him a good, crisp two thousand words on some plan that you made money out of lately?"

My object in selecting the foregoing as the basis of what I am to say on this occasion is that it furnishes a strong and conveniently placed hook upon which to hang a few timely remarks—so I consider them—regarding the drug business; remarks that I sincerely hope you, my auditors, will consider neither "theory nor generalities."

Like a good many other well-intentioned would-be reformers, the editor of the Journal quoted does not go into particulars as to the manner in which to present the "plan that you made money out of" which he thinks could be written up to advantage. It is safe to say that this very indefiniteness will probably have the effect of causing his adjuration to go unheeded, or if an effort is made to follow the editor's suggestion it is not at all unlikely the paper will fall short of practicability because the writer fails to provide the proper back-ground for his "plan."

It isn't easy to tell another man how he can succeed with a plan which you have made successful. The opportunities presented by any given store are as different from the opportunities presented by any other store as the proprietors of the stores themselves are dissimilar. This being true, probably the best that can be done toward reaching a conclusion based upon any druggist's experience is to get the consensus of opinion of all the thoughtful men engaged in the drug business that can be reached, regarding the plan under consideration, and I anticipate that the good growing out of a comparison of experiences and observations—not the mere reading of the paper referred to—would constitute the real help to be gained from such an experience.

If I were to undertake to give the reasons for the ineffectiveness of the average druggists' convention—the lack of beneficial results—I should attribute the failure to a want of general discussion, by the participants, of a few of the papers read. It is only by getting the consensus of opinion of druggists doing business in different localities, with different classes of citizens, with different environments that any adequate view of the probability of success for any given plan for making money in the drug business can be obtained.

No matter how carefully prepared a paper might be, at least nine druggists out of every ten would disagree with the conclusions of the writer, even if they did not find fault with his premises. And in nearly all cases the writer himself would be greatly benefited by knowing what these objections are; but no time is allowed for discussing the paper (such is the inordinate desire for "sports" on the part of many of the attendants at pharmaceutical conventions), and for that reason the good accomplished by the paper is reduced to the minimum.

To make practical application of what has been said, for ten consecutive years I have presented to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association a paper on the subject of the earnest desire of the N.A.R.D. to fully meet the needs of the everyday druggist who gets his living, and his rainy-day savings (if there are any) out of the drug

business. These papers have been listened to with uniform courtesy and considerateness, but every year I have been disappointed that they provoked no discussion. As far as the writer is concerned, he went away from each of these meetings with no better idea as to whether he and the N.A.R.D. were right or wrong from the viewpoint of practicability in the efforts that were being put forth to solve the problems that were of such far reaching import to his fellow druggists.

The National Association of Retail Druggists had its inception in Illinois—received its first inspiration from warm-hearted, clear-brained Illinois druggists who were anxious to do something of real value for their chosen calling. The Association has tried faithfully to use the concensus of opinion of well-informed, unselfish druggists who were willing to impart to one another the results of their experiences, as to what policies and plans it should adopt. To the extent that the N.A.R.D. has been able to make effective use of these interchanges of observations and experiences it has been a success; to the extent that it has merely provided a forum for the presentation of ideas that were not discussed, or if they were discussed did not result in action the outcome of which led toward the establishment of permanently bettered conditions, it has been a failure.

Now I have no intention of trying to convince you that as a general proposition the N.A.R.D. is a good thing because your action in the past has proven that you so considered it. Neither am I going to ask you, here, to support by your influence and your contributions the great organization of which I have the honor to be secretary, because your consistent conduct in this regard convinces me there is no likelihood of your doing anything less. However, lest you forget to what extent the N.A.R.D. is fighting the battles of the retail druggists of America, and for that reason is entitled to your continued, enthusiastic loyalty, I want to direct attention to a few of the projects to which, during the past year, our earnest endeavors have been devoted.

In national legislation we succeeded during the session recently closed in defeating the Parcels Post Bill, which would have been extremely hurtful to our people, notwithstanding this measure was backed up vigorously by the Postmaster General and by the President himself. We succeeded in having a proviso inserted in the Postal Appropriations bill, preventing transportations in the mails of narcotic drugs, thereby preventing our people from being held responsible for the sale of habit producers, with the vending of which they had absolutely nothing to do.

The attempt we made to have the Sherman Anti-Trust law so changed that proprietary manufacturers may co-operate with the wholesale and retail handlers of their goods to the advantage of these handlers and themselves, and with no real disadvantage to the public, without the risk of constituting themselves law violaters or subjecting themselves to the charge of maintaining a trust—was a failure. We shall, however, persist in our efforts at the next session of congress, and we hope for better success then. Meanwhile any proprietor who wants to protect the selling price of his goods will experience little legal difficulty in doing so, the position of the great majority of the courts being very clear that a manufacturer has the right to protect his property against injury by designing persons.

Up to the present we have failed to secure from the national legislature a change in Patent laws whereby certain absurd privileges are given to foreign patentees, to the injury of our inventors and our citizens—privileges which could not possibly be secured by American inventors in any foreign country. Besides, our endeavors to confine patents, as they relate to medicines, to processes rather than medicinal products have so far been unavailing. These, too, we mean to insist upon until our present iniquitous patent laws are changed to the marked advantage of both the American public and American pharmacists.

Another national legislative project to which we have devoted time and thought is an effort to raise the status and pay of pharmacists in the army and navy service. It seems remarkable that it should be so difficult to have justice done to our fellow pharmacists in this important matter. Had it not been for the unusual political conditions that prevailed this year we feel confident we would have succeeded. However, at the very beginning of the next session the work will be renewed and persisted in till success crowns our endeavors.

With regard to state legislation, one legislative project which the N.A.R.D. has suggested to the state pharmaceutical associations is that of minimizing or preventing the itinerant vending of medicines. The Illinois law on this subject, which is the best in existence, has been used by us as an argument proving what can be done, and it is gratifying to be able to assert that in many states well directed efforts are being put forth to enact similar laws. Thousands of dollars will thus be saved every year to the retail druggists of the commonwealths wherein the law is passed—money that certainly ought not to go into the pockets of ignorant wagon drivers who not only do not comply with pharmacy law restrictions, (as you

and other druggists are compelled to do) but who hold that law in contempt, though they may sell under the guise of proprietaries practically any medicine a drug store contains.

It is to be regretted that in Illinois the enforcement of the Itinerant Vendor law in some counties has been exceedingly weak and inadequate. Some state's attorneys are afraid of hurting themselves politically through doing their duty in this regard. Truth compels me to say also that in a few counties the druggists have refused to use their opportunities for protecting themselves against these interlopers, through fear of rendering themselves unpopular with certain of their rural customers. It is hardly to be expected that any state's attorney will go out of his way to procure evidence of violations of this law, and if the procuring of this evidence or the direction of efforts to obtain it are not taken in hand by druggists the business of the itinerant vendors is likely to continue for a long time to come.

No more serious question than this can come before the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association for discussion, from the standpoint of the members of the Association who do business in the smaller cities, the towns and villages of the state. It is a foregone conclusion that at the next session of the state legislature a determined effort to repeal the present law, probably by enacting another law providing for an annual license of \$75.00 or \$100.00 per year instead of \$100.00 per month, as the law now is. A lobby of farmers is something new in legislative experience, but it is a lobby not to be trifled with, and the druggists of Illinois will certainly have their hands full, as they had year before last, to defeat this proposition backed by such influence. If the N.A.R.D. never accomplished anything else for the druggists of Illinois than the defeat, during the winter of 1906-07 of the proposed law giving itinerant vendors full power to sell whatever they choose, paying for the privilege an annual license fee to the state of \$75.00, it would be deserving of the lasting gratitude and loyalty of our people.

In the matter of pure food and drug legislation, the N.A.R.D. has been of incalculable benefit to the druggists of many states. Acting as it has in the capacity of a clearing house for ideas on this subject, the objectionable features of many proposed laws have been pointed out and helpful suggestions made that would strengthen proposed laws. In this field, the N.A.R.D. is capable of rendering a service that could be obtained from no other source, which is another of the reasons why the organization is entitled to unwavering support and adequate financial backing.

As an evidence of the good to come from pure food and drug

legislation, it surely is cause for the greatest rejoicing among druggists that the working out of the national and the various state pure food and drug laws the largest mail order house in the world has given up entirely the sale of drugs and surgeons' supplies.

I shall only mention one other enterprise in which we have engaged with increased zeal during the past year—that of enhancing the popularity of the Pharmacopoeial and National Formulary preparations. The booklet entitled, "Some Important U.S.P. and N.F. Preparations," issued by the U.S.P. and N.F. Propaganda of the N.A.R.D. has been received by the druggists of the entire country with words of approval. The only objection to it heard anywhere has been the use, in the text, of the names of some proprietary preparations. With regard to the use of these proprietary names there is still a difference of opinion, many druggists siding with the Committee that the best way to insure that a physician will not continue to prescribe proprietaries is to tell him plainly the name of the standard article he ought to use in its stead; other druggists, however, hold an opposite view.

But the issuance of that booklet and the well directed labor that has been done by the N.A.R.D. in the direction of inducing the officers of local associations (and in some cases individual druggists) to influence their physicians to prescribe the standard preparations in lieu of proprietaries of uncertain composition and certain unreasonable price has been of incalculable benefit to the rank and file of retail druggists—is deserving of their highest commendation.

In addition to the literature that has emanated from the office of the Secretary of the N.A.R.D., the splendid work done by the organizers of the national body is likewise deserving of high praise. The results of this educational work have been salutary and effective to a marked degree. It is too bad that, owing to the amount of time required, the organizers are prevented from giving this work the attention it ought to have and would have if the N.A.R.D. were in better financial condition. It is hoped that ultimately some financial plan may be devised whereby this needed help for the splendid cause of bringing about the dispensing of standard preparations may be provided by the National Association on behalf of the druggists of America.

Coming back to the thought with which this paper opened—that of making the papers read before druggists' associations practical—that of showing druggists in these papers how to make their business pay better, I want to say that no more persistent, no more unselfish, no more conscientious efforts were ever made to ascertain

the real needs of a calling and to procure the benefits which these needs demanded than have been put forth by the N.A.R.D. While we are confident the needs of our people are understood, these needs have not been met because the means for doing this have not been available. That these means will yet be found we have abiding faith.

That some of the plans used in the past were faulty no one will deny; but I am more than ever convinced, and I am satisfied the members of this Association share this conviction, that the N.A.R.D. is in a position now to do greater work on behalf of better commercial conditions for retail druggists than any Association that has been or, in the nature of things, could be formed. Using to the best advantage its years of experience, profiting by such mistakes as have been made in directing the Association's energies, it is better fitted to fight valiantly in defense of the welfare of our people and to champion the causes that affect their prosperity than any other organization that can be entrusted with this responsibility.

In these circumstances, continued loyalty to the N.A.R.D. by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association is, beyond question, assured. Illinois always has taken front rank among the states in the counsels of the national body and in loyal support of its policies and plans. It has always been among the foremost in supplying the financial sinews of war. It is to the lasting credit of the druggists of our grand commonwealth that they apprehended so clearly, at the outset, the need of such an organization and that they have so consistently and persistently supported the efforts of the organization they were instrumental in creating to accomplish its noble purpose of making the drug business a greater source of profit, a worthier calling for the men and women engaged in it, a greater boon to mankind.

Mr. Achelpohl:—I offer the following resolution and move its adoption.

RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING THE N. A. R. D.

Whereas, As time advances, we are more and more convinced of the wisdom of having formed and of maintaining a strong national association to safeguard and advance the commercial welfare of retail druggists; and

Whereas, The National Association of Retail Druggists has proven itself worthy of our confidence and esteem for what it has accomplished in the past, and the helpful policies and plans it is now using to render the drug business a greater source of profit and of satisfaction to those who are engaged in it; therefore by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association be it

Resolved, That we again cordially endorse the N.A.R.D. and reaffirm our affiliation with, and loyalty to, it.

Resolved, That the President of the Association is instructed to appoint the full quota of delegates to which this Association is entitled to represent us at the Atlantic City convention of the N.A.R.D. to be held September 14 to 18, 1908.

CHAS. H. ACHELPOHL.

President Boehm:—It has been moved and seconded that the report of the N.A.R.D. be adopted. All in favor so signify.

The motion was carried.

President Boehm:—The motion is made and seconded that the resolutions endorsing the N.A.R.D. be adopted. All in favor signify by saying aye.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Simpson:—I wish to offer these resolutions and to move their adoption:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Association is hereby instructed to pay to the Treasurer of the National Association of Retail Druggists the sum of Two Hundred and One (\$201.00) Dollars, the usual contribution of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to the N.A.R.D.

The motion was carried and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Avery:—In regard to the Itinerant Vendor Law. It seems that a change in the Pharmacy Law may be needed. Years ago our Pharmacy Law required all medicines, drugs, and poisons should be sold by registered pharmacists. The Attorney General then ruled that proprietary medicines required no skill in selling, hence their sale could not be so restricted. Inasmuch as the United States government has seen fit through the adoption of the Food and Drugs Act to restrict the sale of proprietary medicines containing poisons and narcotic drugs and considering the changed public sentiment as to the character of these preparations we might now be able to secure an amendment to the pharmacy law to restrict the sale of such remedies.

I move that the Legislative Committee be instructed to secure an amendment to our Pharmacy Law by which all proprietary remedies which are restricted by the National Food and Drug Act be sold only by registered pharmacists.

Mr. Wooten:—Possibly Mr. Avery will accept with some amendments some resolutions which I have drawn up on that subject.

RESOLUTIONS BY WOOTEN, ITINERANT VENDORS.

Whereas, Every druggist in this state who goes into business either as a clerk or as a proprietor is required to convince the State Board of Pharmacy that he possesses a sufficiently accurate knowledge of drugs and medicines to insure that the public health shall not be injured, and

Whereas, Several large manufacturing firms are making a business of fitting out wagons for vending from farm house to farm house all sorts of so-called remedies for every real and imaginary ailment human beings are heir to; and

Whereas, The State of Illinois is overrun by these itinerant vendors nearly all of whom are violating the state law requiring a license fee of \$100 per month, and who by their actions as well as their conversation express their contempt for the pharmacy law and for pharmacists; therefore by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association be it

Resolved, That the Legislature Committee is hereby instructed to take under serious consideration the advisability of securing the enactment of a law that will accomplish more effectively than does the existing statute the protection of the health and welfare of the people of Illinois.

Resolved, That until such a law is enacted the members of this Association are urged to co-operate to the fullest extent possible with the State Board of Health in the enforcement of the existing law.

What Mr. Avery said can be incorporated in this. Then start a campaign by distributing these resolutions to the newspapers of the state in order that the question may get fairly before the people of the state who do not understand the situation.

Mr. Light:—I think the words of Mr. Wooten's resolutions "from farm house to farm house" should be changed so as to include cities. We had a case on the south or southwest side of Chicago where they were selling from a tent. We immediately notified the State Board of Health and in 24 hours the vendors were out of commission. If all the people will get after them we will put them out of business.

President Boehm:—That portion of the law affecting patent medicines was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of this

state. I have made special recommendation on legislation, covering these points, in my address, and the Legislative Committee should be careful to draft such a bill as will not again be declared unconstitutional.

Professor Hallberg:—I believe that the Legislative Committee ought to be instructed to report on the Federal Drugs Act, and that it would be well to defer state legislation until such time as the Federal Act would demonstrate its respective strength and weakness. I believe that when this Association meets a year from now a draft or bill should be prepared and after its approval by this Association be presented in the General Assembly.

If we had a law such as they have in some states with these interdicted drugs named, then legislation against such vendors would be probably feasible and I suggest therefore that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Legislation and it be instructed to present a bill at the next annual meeting in conformity with these resolutions.

President Boehm:—There is a meeting of the General Assembly this year and we are wasting two years' time if the Bill is not presented then. We have a legislative hold now and why not take advantage of it.

Professor Hallberg:—I am of the same opinion and the Committee should be instructed to draft a bill.

Mr. Pogue:—Now is the time to get busy. If we cannot suppress these medicine vendors we ought to have some bill to fight them with. Go for them next winter and go for them strong. They are making preparations for it. And now is the time to formulate some plan to whip these fellows on their own ground. It is simple, we ought to have a bill of our own framed so that we can prosecute them under it. In our county they have been prosecuted, but it is claimed that these men are not the real vendors, that the wholesale houses, are the vendors. The action was appealed to the Circuit Court which turned it over to the State Board of Health. The vendors compromised by paying a small fine and the case was dropped. I would like to see that these cases are turned over to the State Board of Pharmacy. Some of the itinerant vendors come in and work a week and get out before you can get a chance to prosecute them. If any action is taken it should come under the State Board of Pharmacy. Doctors don't care so much as the pharmacists about these vendors.

Mr. Bennett:—I have had a little experience in prosecuting. I

made my complaint to the Chief of Police in the first place, who arrested and fined the vendor under a state order; then it was taken up to the County Court and he was fined \$100.00. The fine in the first case was \$25. The law as it stands now in our county is all right.

Mr. Webber:—As to this not having been taken care of by the State Board of Health I have had on four or five occasions to report to them and in every instance replies were sent by return mail. We have worked prosecutions in our county with success. By personal efforts I have sent one man to jail, three others were fined and we have another case coming up next Saturday.

Mr. Forbrich:—I move that this entire matter be referred to the Legislative Committee for immediate action.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Wooten:—I have a personal matter that I desire to speak of. For ten years I have come every year before the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and have made a report on the N.A.R.D. It is eleven years in fact because the first year I came before it and got its endorsement of the plan for forming the N.A.R.D. It is with a feeling of regret that I announce to you that I have made my last report of this kind.

It is not easy to give up a great work based on important matters after working on it for ten years, and it with no small degree of regret that I sever my connection with the N.A.R.D. which I expect to do the first of October and become a member of the faculty of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy to relieve Dr. Oldberg of the business management and to become Secretary of the School. In conclusion I wish to say that during the ten years I have been secretary of the N.A.R.D. I have learned a great many things which could not be learned by any man who has not occupied such a position, and I want you to call on me if I can offer any possible assistance in legislative matters or affairs that affect my fellow druggists of this state. (Applause).

Professor Oldberg:—While we are discussing this subject of improving the occupation of the pharmacist, and while we are speaking of the means of continuing the U.S.P. and N.F. Propaganda that is going on just now, would it not be well for us to remember that the American Pharmaceutical Association has done a great deal toward making it possible for us to carry on this propaganda. No other body has done so much as the American Pharmaceutical Association and its members. The A.Ph.A. is really the publisher of the

National Formulary and provides for its revision. The least we can do is to recommend to the pharmacists of Illinois to show their appreciation of the efforts of the A.Ph.A. by joining its membership. The Secretary of this Association is Chairman of the Committee on Membership of the A.Ph.A. and undoubtedly has application blanks for membership. The least that you can do is to join the Association and strengthen its influence and help us in its work.

President Boehm:—I will call on Mr. Avery for the report of the State Board of Pharmacy.

Mr. Webber:—I think it would be very fitting at this time for the Association to extend its thanks to Mr. Wooten for his many and great services, and to express our deep regret that he is to sever his connection with the N.A.R.D.

The motion was adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Avery:—As the report is long and the time is short I will read only portions of the report.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

To the Officers and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

The following report is abstracted from our yearly report for 1907, a copy of which is sent to every member of the Association:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts from all sources during the year amounted to \$16,395.15 and the disbursements totaled \$15,806.25, leaving a surplus for the year of \$588.90. The balance on hand at the beginning of 1907 was \$3,774.85. This balance, added to the surplus for the year, gives \$4,363.75, the amount of money on hand at the close of the year 1907.

The various items of receipts and disbursements are shown in detail in the report of the secretary.

During the year the board issued 5,332 registered pharmacist certificates. Of this number 5,044 were renewals of certificates issued the year previous, 60 were reinstatements and 228 were new certificates issued by examination or on account of changes in locality certificates. The loss by death and non-payment of fees during the year was 198.

ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS.

The number of assistant pharmacist certificates issued during the year was 883. Of this number, 697 were renewals of certificates issued

the year previous, six were readmissions and 180 were new certificates issued on account of examinations during the year. Deductions on account of death, non-payment of fees and promotions to registered pharmacists during the year was 174.

The following table shows the number of registered pharmacist and assistant pharmacist certificates issued during the last six years:

	Registered pharmacist certificates issued.	Assistant pharmacist certificates issued.
1902.....	4,818	1,020
1903	4,942	1,089
1904	5,071	963
1905	5,150	893
1906	5,242	871
1907	5,332	883

Attention was called in our 1905 and 1906 reports to the gradual increase from year to year in the number of registered pharmacist certificates and the decrease in the number of certificates issued to assistant pharmacists. Reference was also made to the policy of the board in encouraging prospective candidates to file applications and take the examination for assistant pharmacist. We are pleased to report that our efforts in this direction have not been in vain. In 1907, as compared with the year previous, there was an increase in the number of assistant pharmacist certificates issued.

APPRENTICES.

During the year the board received 649 applications for apprentice registration. The number of certificates issued to applicants who passed successful apprentice examinations during the year was 524.

The board takes this occasion to reiterate what it has said in former reports, namely, that apprentice registration is absolutely necessary. The section of the law upon this subject is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of registered pharmacists who take into their employ an apprentice for the purpose of becoming a pharmacist, to require said applicant to at once apply to said Board of Pharmacy for registration as apprentice, and the said Board of Pharmacy shall have the right to require such an examination as shall establish the educational qualifications of the applicant, and the date of experience required of applicants for assistant or registered pharmacist, shall be computed from the date of registration as apprentice. The Board of Pharmacy shall furnish proper blanks for this purpose and issue a cer-

tificate of registration as a registered apprentice upon the payment of two dollars."

It will be observed that it is the duty of a registered pharmacist who takes into his employ an apprentice for the purpose of becoming a pharmacist to at once apply to the State Board of Pharmacy for his registration as an apprentice. It is also of great interest to the apprentice to become registered at the earliest moment possible, since under the law the drug store experience required of applicants for assistant or registered pharmacist commences with the date of apprentice registration.

EXAMINATIONS.

Eight examinations were held during the year for assistant pharmacist and registered pharmacist, three in Springfield in the months of January, May and October, and five in Chicago in February, April, July, September and November.

Written work in the materia medica has been substituted for the identification test required in former years. The change has worked satisfactorily to the board and applicants also seem to prefer it. With this exception, our examinations are conducted along the same lines as heretofore.

CHANGES IN THE PHARMACY LAW.

At the regular session of the 45th General Assembly a number of very important amendments to the Pharmacy law were enacted.

The section in regard to the qualifications of applicants for registered pharmacist was amended by providing that actual time of attendance, but not to exceed two years, at any reputable school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university, shall be accredited on the required four years' service under a registered pharmacist. The same change was made in the section pertaining to the qualifications of applicants for local registered pharmacist. Under the old law, applicants for registered pharmacist and local registered pharmacist were not permitted to count college attendance as a part of the experience required.

The section in regard to the qualifications of applicants for assistant pharmacist was changed by providing that actual time of attendance, but not to exceed one year, at any reputable school of pharmacy, or department of pharmacy of a university, shall be accredited upon the required three years' service under a registered pharmacist. The old law was indefinite as to the time of college attendance that could be counted in applications for assistant pharmacist.

The section in regard to what was popularly known as "time service certificates" was amended so as to provide for the issuing of "local registered pharmacist" certificates by examination. These certificates are operative in and apply to the village, town, city, place or locality for which they are issued, and can not be granted for any village, town or city, the population of which exceeded 1,500 by the last federal census.

The board was also given power to refuse registration and suspend the certificates of registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists who are proven not to be of good moral character.

Material changes were made in the section in regard to annual renewal fees. The portion of the section pertaining to renewal fees, as amended, is as follows:

"All certificates issued by the State Board of Pharmacy shall expire on the thirty-first day of December following the date of the issuance of the same.

"Every registered pharmacist engaged in the active practice of his profession, shall annually, during the time he continues in such active practice, pay to the State Board of Pharmacy a renewal fee, to be fixed by said board, but which shall in no case exceed \$1.50 if paid between the first day of January and the first day of March of each year, nor \$3.00 if paid between the first day of March and the first day of April of each year, nor \$5.00 if paid between the first day of April and the first day of May of each year. The payment of such renewal fee shall entitle him to a renewal of his certificate.

"Every assistant pharmacist engaged in the active practice of his profession shall annually, during the time he continues in such active practice, pay to the State Board of Pharmacy a renewal fee, to be fixed by said board, but which shall in no case exceed \$1.00 if paid between the first day of January and the first day of March of each year, nor \$2.00 if paid between the first day of March and the first day of April of each year, nor \$4.00 if paid between the first day of April and the first day of May of each year. The payment of such renewal fee shall entitle him to a renewal of his certificate. If the renewal fee for any certificate, the holder of which is actively engaged in the practice of his profession, be not paid by the first day of May of each year, such certificate is hereby declared null and void and the holder thereof may be reinstated as a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist only by passing a successful examination before the State Board of Pharmacy: Provided, that actual retirement from the profession of any registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist for a period not exceeding five years, shall not deprive him of the

right to renew his registration upon the payment of all lapsed fees."

The section upon the subject of adulteration and substitution was made more comprehensive. The U. S. Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of any alleged adulteration or substitution were made the standard of purity and strength.

At the adjourned session of the 45th General Assembly the cocaine sections of the old law were replaced by some drastic regulations of the sale of this drug and also alpha or beta eucaine and new hope was inspired in the hearts of the enemies of the deadly cocaine traffic.

Under the new law, a violation of its provisions is made a criminal offense. Other regulations provided make it much easier for the board to secure evidence against violators than it has been heretofore. The sections of the new law upon this subject are as follows:

14a. It shall be unlawful for any druggist or other person to retail, sell or give away any cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or any compound, or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts, or compounds, or derivatives, except upon the written prescription of a duly registered physician, which prescription shall contain the name and address of the person for whom prescribed, and the date the same shall have been filled, and shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm or corporation where the same shall have been filled, and it shall be filled but once, and of it no copy shall be taken by any person, and the original shall at all times be open to the inspection of the prescriber, to the Board of Pharmacy, and all officers of the law; except, however, that such cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt, or any compound, or any derivative of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds, or derivatives may lawfully be sold at wholesale upon the written order of a licensed pharmacist, or licensed druggist, duly registered practicing physician, licensed veterinarian, or licensed dentist, provided, that the wholesale dealer shall affix or cause to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, containing the article sold, and upon the outside wrapper of the package as originally put up, a label distinctly displaying the name and quantity of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or compound, or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, sold, and the word "poison" with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink; and provided, also, that the wholesale dealer shall, before delivering any of the articles, make or cause to be made in a book kept for that purpose, an entry of the sale thereof, stating the date of sale, the quantity, name and form in which sold, the name and address of the purchaser, and the

name of the person by whom the entry was made; and the said books shall be always open for the inspection by the proper authorities of the law, and shall be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry made therein.

14b. It shall be unlawful for any duly registered physician or other person to prescribe, sell or offer for sale, dispense or give away any cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine or any salt or compound or derivative of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives, or preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, to any person addicted to the habitual use of cocaine, alpha or bet eucaine, or any salt or compound or derivative of the foregoing substances in any form.

14c. Any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing sections 14a and 14b shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall be fined not more than one thousand (1,000) dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both, and for each succeeding offense fined not less than two hundred (200) dollars nor more than one thousand (1000) dollars, or imprisoned not less than three months nor more than twelve months in the county jail, or both; and if the person so offending shall have a license as a physician, dentist or pharmacist, such license shall be revoked; and the prosecution for the violation of the foregoing sections 14a and 14b shall be carried on in the same manner as for violations of the criminal code, and all fines collected in prosecutions shall inure to the benefit of the State Board of Pharmacy; Provided, that suits for the recovery of the penalties prescribed in the other sections of this Act shall be prosecuted as provided in section 15.

In our last annual report we recommended the enactment of a general anti-narcotic law. The board made a strong effort to carry out this recommendation, and a good bill was prepared and introduced. Owing, however, to strong opposition it failed of passage. There was not sufficient general interest in the measure to secure its enactment.

RULES GOVERNING RECOGNITION OF PHARMACY SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES.

Upon the authority given in the amendments above referred to, the board has adopted the following rules governing the recognition of colleges of pharmacy, schools of pharmacy or departments or pharmacy of universities. In order that attendance by applicants for examination at such schools or colleges shall be accredited upon the service required under registered pharmacists, they must comply with these rules:

1. The school must be a legally incorporated or chartered educational institution or a department governed by such institution.
2. It must possess an equipment of furniture, fixtures, apparatus, books and materials for its pharmaceutical course to the value of not less than \$5,000.
3. It must give reasonably adequate courses of instruction in the subjects usually taught in pharmaceutical schools, which subjects shall include at least pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica.
4. It must have not less than three teachers, of sufficient education, special training and experience, and at least one of these teachers shall have not less than five years' experience in pharmacy.
5. The obligatory courses for graduation shall include not less than 500 hours of lectures and recitations and not less than 600 hours of laboratory instruction, and shall extend over two annual sessions of at least twenty-five weeks each.
6. The courses of instruction must be given in proper logical sequence, according to approved educational methods.
7. After July 1, 1908, the entrance requirements shall include a preliminary general educational of not less than one year of satisfactorily completed high school work or its full educational equivalent of studies of similar grade in academies or other schools or colleges.
8. Only schools maintaining day sessions are recognized.

COMPLAINTS AND PROSECUTIONS.

The total amount of money collected in fines for violations of the law during the year was \$1,679.65. Of this amount, \$834.65 was collected in Cook county. Elsewhere in this report is a statement showing in detail the cases tried, disposition of same, amount of fines collected, etc.

ANTI-SALOON TERRITORY.

The passage of the anti-saloon territory law, and the effect witnessed in the abolition of saloons in many smaller cities and towns of the state at the fall elections, brings new problems for the consideration of pharmacists. Without much doubt new additions of "dry" sections will be made in the near future and shall be met with the serious menace of "blind pig" drug stores. How shall we cope with this menace to respectable pharmacy? There may be greater temptations for pharmacists to increase their sales of liquors, and we must do more than to seek to remedy this evil by moral force. Registered

pharmacists doing business in anti-saloon territory should co-operate to the fullest extent with local authorities in carrying out all restrictions placed upon the sale of intoxicating liquors. The history of pharmacy in prohibition states is that where sales of liquors have been permitted in drug stores without the most rigid restrictions, undesirable competition has sprung up and the business of the legitimate pharmacist seriously injured thereby.

ITINERANT VENDERS.

A serious menace to pharmacy has been a growing tendency on the part of itinerant venders of proprietary medicines to ignore the law requiring them to conform to a section of the medical practice Act which provides that the owner of each wagon thus doing business shall apply for a state license and pay a monthly license fee of \$100.00. The State Board of Health is empowered to prosecute all violators of this law. It should be the duty of pharmacists to report at once to the State Board of Health all violations of this law which may come to their attention and follow up all cases until the wagon vending of drugs and medicines is held within legal restrictions.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. AVERY, President.

H. C. CHRISTENSEN

M. C. METZGER

J. F. SHREVE

State Board of Pharmacy.

F. C. DODDS, Secretary.

President Boehm:—You heard the report of Board of Pharmacy, what is your pleasure?

Mr. Baum:—I move that this report be accepted.

The motion was carried.

President Boehm:—Is the Committee on Prize Essays ready to report?

Mr. Eichenberg:—Your committee recommends that the first prize be awarded to George Eisele, of Quincy, and the second prize to Ralph Dorland, of Williamsfield.

President Boehm:—Is it the wish of the Association to have these essays read?

Mr. Light:—I move that they be not read, but published in the Proceedings.

The motion was carried.

President Boehm:—The thing in order is the report of the Secretary on the vote of Registered Pharmacists for nominations for the State Board of Pharmacy.

REPORT OF SECRETARY ON VOTE OF THE REGISTERED PHARMACISTS
OF THE STATE FOR NOMINEES TO THE GOVERNOR FOR AP-
POINTMENT ON THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Congressional Districts.

1st District, C. A. Storer, Chicago.....	439
2nd District, Ewald Weber, Chicago.....	118
3rd District, H. P. Sandkoetter, Chicago.....	194
4th District, V. H. Chantler, Chicago.....	125
5th District, Emanuel Komie, Chicago.....	51
6th District, E. H. Ladish, Chicago.....	251
7th District, C. H. Avery, Chicago.....	608
8th District, I. M. Light, Chicago.....	213
9th District, J. E. Murbach, Chicago.....	81
10th District, J. P. Crowley, Chicago	164
11th District, H. J. Baumann, Dundee	85
12th District, C. S. Trowbridge, Seneca	69
13th District, William Jungkunz, Freeport.....	127
14th District, J. C. Dunbar, Monmouth.....	159
15th District, C. A. Webster, Canton.....	171
16th District, Fritz Lueder, Peoria	292
17th District, J. F. G. Helmer, Paxton	103
18th District, John Stallings, Danville.....	180
19th District, B. F. Garver, Farmer City	191
20th District, W. A. Saylor, Greenfield.....	75
21st District, Frank Milnor, Litchfield	198
22nd District, J. W. Gain, East St. Louis	159
23rd District, P. O. Martin, Effingham.....	205
24th District, C. E. Webber, El Dorado.....	145
25th District, Thos. Rixleben, Jonesboro	134

The total number of voting cards received was 1008.

President Boehm:—You have heard this report what is your pleasure?

Mr. Webber:—I think it has been customary that the names of the five men having the greatest number of votes be submitted to the Governor and I move that the usual custom be followed.

Mr. Lueder:—I would like to say that the past two years experience has shown that but little attention has been paid to recommenda-

tions of our Association and I therefore would recommend that the Association not recommend any candidates this year. I therefore desire to withdraw my name from that list.

Mr. Wells then read a part of article 5 of the By-laws calling attention to this sentence "From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate the Association shall at its next annual meeting elect at least three members, whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the Association."

The Secretary then read the names of five members who had received the largest vote. Of these five names Mr. Lueder, of Peoria, and Mr. Ladish, of Chicago, asked that their names be withdrawn, which was done, and the remaining three names, Messrs. C. H. Avery, C. A. Storer, and I. M. Light, of Chicago, who were elected for nomination to the Governor, as provided for in the By-laws.

President Boehm:—We will now have the report of the Secretary on the vote of the Registered Pharmacists for nominations on the Advisory Board.

REPORT OF SECRETARY ON VOTE OF THE REGISTERED PHARMACISTS FOR NOMINEES TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS FOR AP- POINTMENT ON THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Congressional Districts.

1st District, S. C. Yeomans, Chicago.....	356
2nd District, W. P. Knoche, Chicago.....	191
3rd District, H. E. Cain, Chicago.....	92
4th District, John Novak, Chicago.....	111
5th District, W. T. Klenze, Chicago.....	178
6th District, J. A. Lambrecht, Chicago.....	80
7th District, Lee M. Pedigo, Chicago.....	123
8th District, Andrew Scherer, Chicago.....	298
9th District, Herman Fry, Chicago.....	405
10th District, J. H. Wells, Chicago.....	196
11th District, Edwin Hall, Elgin.....	162
12th District, Charles Nadler, Peru	79
13th District, Herman Hollander, Galena	57
14th District, W. J. Frisbie, Bushnell	122
15th District, A. B. Clark, Galesburg	211

16th District, Albert Zimmermann, Peoria	325
17th District, J. L. Bonnett, Bloomington	141
18th District, Edwin S. Owen, Danville	205
19th District, W. W. Davis, Bement	78
20th District, R. A. Kuechler, Jacksonville	109
21st District, Theo. C. Loehr, Carlinville	210
22nd District, A. O. Kring, East St. Louis	123
23rd District, J. J. Pfaff, Centralia	162
24th District, L. L. Smith, McLeansboro	124
25th District, W. W. Parks, Du Quoin	188

President Boehm:—You have heard the report of the Secretary, what is your pleasure?

Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to recommend to the President of the University the names of Herman Fry and S. C. Yeomans, of Chicago, and Albert Zimmerman, of Peoria.

Secretary Day:—I have a resolution which was presented by Mr. Oglesby at the last meeting at Galesburg and which according to the Constitution had to lie over until this meeting for vote. I will read it. (Reads.)

Whereas, the provisions of Section 2 of Article III of the constitution of this association are deemed unfavorable to its best interests because of the restriction placed upon its membership by excluding therefrom all persons except Registered Pharmacists, and

Whereas, it is probable that many desirable worthy and loyal members may be gained by so doing, therefore by the I. P. A., be it

Resolved, that Section 2 of Article III of the Constitution of this Association be changed to read as follows: Any resident of Illinois in good moral and professional standing as a druggist, pharmacist, chemist, physician or contributor to pharmaceutical literature shall be eligible to full membership in this Association.

Mr. Oglesby:—I wish to state briefly my reasons for presenting this resolution last year. I was placed on the Committee of Membership. I have an opportunity to meet with a great many of the younger people in the business and students finishing college and those who have not time enough to become registered pharmacists, and who would like to become members. Then I also had in mind the two gentlemen, Professors Hallberg and Oldberg who according to the present ruling are not eligible for membership. I introduced this so that it would leave a little more scope and so that we could get in these well known people. If we could get the students to join

the Association when they are ready to graduate they are more likely to be interested in the Association work and more likely to remain in the Association. Afterward they get away and forget about it, and because they cannot join they lose a great deal of interest. I would like to see this proposed amendment adopted.

Mr. Bennett:—I do not think that the young man who has just come out of a college would be of any benefit to the Association. They know nothing much of the practical work. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association is not intended for young men who are just coming out of college.

Take a person who devotes himself chiefly to the scientific work of Pharmacy. Such a person could consume half days of this session while a great many of the druggists come here for a few hours of recreation as well as to absorb pointers in regard to pharmacy and not to hear scientific papers read. If we could adjust that matter I would be heartily in favor of it, but it is necessary to have time for practical work instead of demonstration by scientific men who are really over anxious to eclipse the regular practical work of the druggist.

Mr. Eisele:—I rather disagree with the gentleman that the young man from college does not take an interest in pharmacy. I know from my own experience that they do and we ought to let the registered assistant pharmacists become members of this Association. When they first become assistants they should be allowed to take an active interest and in that way their interest in pharmacy will be continued.

President Boehm:—Professor Oldberg is, was and shall be a member in good standing always. Professor Oldberg is a member as long as he pays his dues.

You have heard the motion and it requires a three-fourths vote for its adoption of this amendment to the constitution.

A standing vote was then taken and the motion declared lost.

Mr. Ladish:—I move that we appropriate \$5.00 for pay for membership in the Illinois Retail Merchants Association.

President Boehm:—You have heard the motion to appropriate for \$5.00 so as to be eligible in the Illinois Retail Merchants Association. They ask for co-operation for the welfare of the Merchants Association. All in favor so signify.

The motion was carried.

Professor Oldberg:—According to the present ruling members

of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association must be registered pharmacists. I am not a registered pharmacist and therefore will need to withdraw from the membership.

President Boehm:—Not while you pay your dues.

Mr. Gale:—I believe I voice the unanimous sentiment of every druggist in Illinois when I state that the action taken does not refer to Professors Oldberg and Hallberg, who both are our warm friends. Under no circumstances will we allow Professor Oldberg to withdraw if we can help it.

Mr. Kellett:—I would suggest that we voice our sentiments by rising. (All arise.)

Mr. Avery:—I suggest that if Professor Oldberg is ever in arrears that we draw from the treasury for his dues.

Mr. Gunther:—I move that we extend a vote of thanks to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association for their good work.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Gale:—I move that we extend a vote of thanks to the Bell Telephone Co. for the free use of their service.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Sohrbeck:—I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the Mayor of the City of Peoria and to the druggists of the city of Peoria for their kind attention to our meeting and convention.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Kellett:—In regard to the selection of the next meeting place. I think it would be preferable and move that the next meeting place of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association be Springfield.

Mr. Achelpohl:—I extend to you again a cordial invitation to come to Quincy next year. It has been our endeavor to try and increase our membership. I do not feel that we can do it by continuing to meet in the central part of the state. I for one feel that we ought to go to Quincy and I think Quincy is entitled to it. Last year it was promised at Galesburg that we should have the next convention and now Springfield comes in and thinks that they should have it. We have one of the largest drug associations in the state of Illinois. We have members there who if you want a \$1.00 bottle of medicine will not sell it for 90 cents. For the benefit of the members who were not here this morning I will read to you some telegrams from the Mayor of Quincy, the Chamber of Commerce and the Quincy Druggists Association. (Reads telegrams.)

And with reference to the petition that was handed around, I will state that I understood the Travelers took action this morning and recommended Springfield. I was not able to be at their meeting this morning and therefore could not present our merits. I then drew up a petition this noon when I found it out and I understand that about 70 of those who are in this hall put their signature to it. So far as our advantages are concerned, they are equally as good as Springfield's. We may not have the capitol, but we have the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. We also have the "Father of Waters," the Mississippi, and I hope that you will give us a chance to show what Quincy can do. I make it a motion that we go to Quincy next year.

Mr. Yeomans:—I second the motion. I think the promise that we made at Galesburg last year should be lived up to. It is a great many years, I understand, since we held a meeting in Quincy and I favor going to see the Quincy boys.

Mr. Wells:—I move that we vote by secret ballot on this.

Mr. Mahaffy seconded.

Mr. Dodds:—I presented an invitation from Springfield yesterday and I do not think that it is necessary to read these letters again. They were from the Mayor of Springfield, the Chamber of Commerce and the County Druggists Association. We have excellent hotel accommodations and I think that Springfield is almost an ideal place for the meeting. It is so centrally located, so easy of access, so many places for the meetings and so many points of interest. A great many people of the state have not seen Lincoln's Home or the Lincoln Monument. In addition we have excellent interurban service, from almost all parts of the state. I think we would get a better attendance in Springfield, and this is an important point. As to the entertainment, we will give you as good an entertainment as you have had in your life.

Mr. Achelpohl:—It has been but just a few years ago that we had to beg to go to Springfield and then they very kindly turned us down.

Vote was taken by secret ballot and Quincy was chosen as the next meeting place of the Association.

Mr. Achelpohl:—I very heartily thank you and we will give you one of the finest times of your life.

President Boehm:—We will now proceed to the election of officers. The first in order are nominations for president.

Mr. J. E. Huber, of Peoria, and W. F. Baum, of Danville,

were put in nomination. A ballot being taken resulted in a majority for Mr. Huber. And upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Association for Mr. Huber, which was done.

President Boehm:—The next in order is the nomination for first vice-president.

Mr. W. D. Duncan, of Ottawa, was nominated, and upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Association for Mr. Duncan. The vote was so cast.

President Boehm:— We will now have the nomination for second vice-president.

Mr. George C. Lescher, of Galesburg, was nominated, and motion was made that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Association for Mr. Lescher.

The motion was carried and the vote cast for Mr. Lescher.

President Boehm:—Nominations are called for for third vice-president.

Mr. C. H. Achelpohl was nominated and the Secretary requested to cast the unanimous vote of the Association for Mr. Achelpohl.

The motion was carried and the vote so cast.

President Boehm:—The next in order is the Secretary.

Mr. W. B. Day was nominated and motion made that the President be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Association for Mr. Day.

The motion was carried and the President cast the vote for him.

President Boehm:—We will now have the nomination for treasurer.

Mr. George C. Bartells, of Camp Point, was nominated for Treasurer, and the unanimous vote of the Association cast for him.

The Secretary called for nominations for the Executive Committee according to congressional districts. Mr. E. H. Ladish re-

ported for the congressional districts Nos. 1 to 10 (the Chicago districts) and other members present reported for the other districts in order as they were called. The entire list of nominations follows:

1. Jos. F. Forbrich.
2. John A. Mahaffy.
3. J. T. Lueder.
4. James Crowley.
5. Gus Frank.
6. L. P. Larson.
7. W. H. Brown.
8. George Kappus.
9. Andrew Scherer.
10. L. M. Pedigo.
- 11.
12. W. L. Clancy, La Salle.
13. W. F. Jungkunz, Freeport.
14. Charles E. Robertson, Carthage.
15. J. W. Hoover, Galesburg.
16. O. C. Nussle, Walnut.
17. Chris Garver, Bloomington.
18. T. S. Arnold, Watseka.
- 19.
- 20.
21. Walter Holderread, Litchfield.
- 22.
- 23.
24. W. C. Simpson, Vienna.
25. Paul Schuh, Cairo.

Mr. Yeomans:—I move that the unanimous vote of the Association be cast for these gentlemen and that the Chair be instructed to fill any vacancies where no names have been presented.

The motion was carried and the vote so cast.

The newly elected officers were then presented in order.

Mr. Huber:—Gentlemen: I hardly know what to say in a way,

but I feel very greatly honored and I will try to do the best I can for you. I will try and follow Mr. Boehm and set as good an example and I hope that at Quincy next year we will have even a better time than we have had here at Peoria, and from the reports of our Quincy friends I believe that we will certainly have it. As the time is short I will take up no more time and I again say that I thank you for the honor and I certainly appreciate it.

Mr. Lueder:—I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the out-going officers.

Motion was carried.

Mr. Duncan:—I have nothing much to say. I thank you very much for your kindness and I will endeavor to do every thing I can do to further the interest in the Association, that is all I can do for the present.

Mr. Lescher:—Gentlemen, I want to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. We have had a fine time here in Peoria and I hope to emulate my predecessor, the Ex-President, and do my best to advance the interests of our Association.

Mr. Achelpohl:—I do not feel that I ought to take up any more of your time, but I wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me. I forgot to mention, that we have the honor of having the Illinois Doctors with us next year also, and will try and arrange our meetings the same week, but it of course rests with the Executive Committee who has the matter in charge.

Mr. Day:—Gentlemen: I assure you that I appreciate very deeply the expression of your confidence in electing me for the third time as your Secretary. I need hardly say that I will do my best at all times to promote the welfare of the Association.

The Association then adjourned to meet in Quincy next year.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

PREPARATIONS AND PROCESSES OF THE U. S. P. AND N. F.

BY GEORGE EISELE (Awarded first prize.)

There has been a great deal of controversy, in the Pharmaceutical Press and at Association Meetings, upon the Preparations and Processes of the U. S. P. and N. F. ever since the Propaganda for their advancement was begun.

Much good work has been done and a great deal remains to be

done in the future, along these lines; but the most important process, in the development of this movement, to the retail pharmacist, is that of disposing of these preparations, and getting the medical profession in his locality, to prescribe and use U.S.P. and N.F. products of his make or articles made by some reputable pharmaceutical manufacturer.

The best and only plan, I believe, is for the Pharmacist to make these preparations himself, using only the purest obtainable drugs and chemicals, becoming thoroughly intimate with each and every ingredient, and carefully following each and every step in the process of manufacture, improving if necessary upon some of the methods at times, but abiding strictly to the formula so far as the more important ingredients are concerned.

In this way he will become thoroughly conversant upon every chemical, therapeutic and pharmaceutical point, and will be able to convince even the most ardent of patent prescribing M. D's. that they should and could, prescribe these standard preparations and feel that their patients were getting what the prescriptions called for, viz: tried and true preparations, the formulas of which are not being changed every time the earth revolves upon its axis or even more often, and furthermore he will know with a positive assurance, that the preparation contains exactly what the label calls for.

The question that has been raised, whether or not the Pharmacist would substitute these preparations of his manufacture for those honored proprietaries of unreliable manufacture, is simply absurd, what true Pharmacist would allow himself or one of his employees, to become participant in such an unethical and shameful practice as substitution?

The whole trouble lies in the simple fact that the medical profession to a great extent has been and is still ignorant of what good things can be found in the U. S. P. and N. F. For that reason I believe that a sort of booklet that compares these preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F. with some of the well known proprietaries that are in the market, is at present a necessary adjunct.

In detailing such preparations as the Liquor Antisepticus Alkalimus N. F. Elixir Gentianae Glycerinatum, N. F. or the Elixir Ferri, Quininae et Strychininae Phosphatum, U. S. P., etc., there is no end to the talking points that the Pharmacist can lay before the Physician that will be of value in getting him to use them and others.

In the manufacture of Liq. Antisepticus Alkalinus N. F. next to the purity of the ingredients the color is of importance.

As Tr. Persionis N. F. is recommended it should be used, but in this particular N. F. preparation it is difficult to extract all of the valuable coloring matter from the Cudbear by the process of percolation; some have suggested Ammoniated extractions, but these too do not give entire satisfaction.

In making the last batch of Liq. I used thirty grains of powdered Cudbear to the quart, allowing the mixture to stand four days before filtering and this produced a very satisfactory preparation.

Liq. Cresolis Compositus has been up for comment a number of times, like many of the other preparations. This particular preparation is very difficult to make right, that is to make it perfectly miscible with any proportion of water.

All that is required to secure the desired result is to allow the saponification of the Linseed oil to be complete, and this requires from three to four days, then the Cresol may be added and the two thoroughly mixed and a perfect preparation will be the result.

In making the Elixir I. Q. & S. the neutralization with Ammonia water seems to be the most difficult part of the entire manipulation, but this can be readily remedied by simply taking one ounce of the Elixir to be neutralized and neutralizing this and then calculating the amount of Ammonia water required by the amount used in neutralizing the ounce, and thus we could go through the whole list and find something good and new about each and every one of them; they are not old, out of date, and unreliable as some of our pessimistic friends would have us believe, but fresh and new and best of all reliable. So the proper thing for us as Pharmacists, to do, is to work with these preparations with all the vim that is in us, and in the end we will be the victors of a great and glorious struggle.
Quincy, Illinois

"PREPARATIONS AND PROCESSES OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA AND NATIONAL FORMULARY"

BY RALPH E. DORLAND (Awarded second prize.)

A subject that carries with it more of meaning and interest to the pharmacist of today than he often time realizes and one that might not be completely mastered by him during his entire life time. The constant improvement in the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary through their revision every ten years is convincing evidence of the advancement made in the knowledge, not only of drugs and chemicals but also of the recognized preparations. To the pharmacist this fact should act as an encouraging force, for its

true meaning must be that the sciences of pharmacy and medicine by working side by side are making broader the laboring field for both professions and are keeping pace with this, the most progressive age of the world's history. To the pharmacist it further means that instead of his being compelled to dwell in the rut of inactivity that would grow deeper every year, he is given unlimited opportunities through the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary to become master of his profession not only in a theoretical but in a practical way. These two volumes, especially the National Formulary, contain those preparations most favored by physicians, which have proven their efficacy in the past. In late years the medical profession has become weaned from this class of preparations by means of proprietaries and many pharmacists have followed their example, some because they were forced to do so and others because they chose to do so. With the education that the pharmacist is compelled to have at the present time the Pharmacopoeia and Formulary make it an easy task for him to compound their preparations. The processes for compounding are stated in a clear, clean-cut way, which if strictly adhered to will produce uniform results, uniformity of product being the chief essential of all medicinal formulae.

From a remunerative standpoint the pharmacist will derive a handsome profit from this line of work, which fact is proven by the large number of companies who are at the present time placing proprietaries on the market. They all seem to live and live well, then why should not the pharmacist benefit himself slightly by following their example. The propaganda work now being carried on among the physicians is meeting with considerable success and every enterprising pharmacist can make himself a factor in the further success of this movement by putting his shoulder to the wheel and pushing at this time when pushes count.

To discuss all the preparations and processes embodied in the two volumes above mentioned, appears to be an endless task. Does the average pharmacist ever consider that he is given specific directions in these two volumes for compounding preparations under the heads of Waters, Emulsions, Elixirs, Glycerites, Cerates, Solutions, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, Infusions, Mixtures, Pills, Powders, Spirits, Syrups, Troches, Ointments and Wines? Quite a field in which to labor and one which will yield abundantly if you choose to harvest the crop. The idea of the writer is neither to present an exhaustive treatise on several preparations, a treatise that would be taken from some book of authority nor to copy formulae word for word from the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary but to present

for consideration, three preparations that have been in the past and should be at present in daily use. With this object in view I desire to demonstrate, by means of these preparations as examples, the simplicity of compounding United States Pharmacopoeial and National Formulary preparations when their processes are accurately carried out.

1st. Infusion of Digitalis U.S.P. A Cardiac Stimulant and Diuretic. Should be made fresh. The process for its preparation is easy of comprehension. Upon the Digitalis pour the boiling water and allow it to macerate until the mixture is cold. Strain, add the alcohol and cinnamon water to the strained liquid and pass enough cold water through the residue on the strainer to make the finished product measure the desired quantity.

2nd. Solution of Potassium Arsenite U. S. P. or Fowler's Solution of Arsenic; Strongly alterative, affording a satisfactory method for the administration of Arsenic in the form of a soluble salt. Boil the Arsenic Trioxide and Potassium Bicarbonate with a small amount of distilled water and add enough water to make when cold the desired amount. Add compound Tincture of Lavender and filter.

3rd. Elixir of Sodium Bromide N. F. A sedative. Dissolve the Sodium Bromide in a large amount of the Elixir by agitation. Then add enough Elixir to make the required amount and filter if necessary. These preparations and processes are fair samples of those contained in the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary and I desire to submit herewith samples of the finished products compounded according to these authorities.

The line of goods that the pharmacist is interested in and backs up with the full strength of his business ability is the line that he will succeed with. If he devotes all of his energy to the soda fountain and cigar case, it must follow that the cigar and soda side of his business will prosper at the expense of the drug side. Whenever he shall devote as much time to the study of U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations as he gives to the creation of a new soda fountain drink, whenever he shall spend as many hours behind the prescription counter compounding these preparations as he willingly gives to a prospective paint customer, whenever he shall become as enthusiastic over their sale as he is over the sale of his cigars and postal cards, then his place of business will become a pharmacy in fact and his life work will become what it should be, namely the dispensing of medicines rather than of side lines.

A man to be a pharmacist must be educated, he must be experienced, he must be proficient. The law requires all these things. In

return for the labor and time expended in making himself what the law says he must be, he is given the right to compound and dispense medicines. Shall you and I waive this privilege, the choicest one that we hold, simply because we are too slothful to take advantage of it or because other parties are more willing than we to reap the benefits while we sleep? Let us not be drones in the hive. The United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary lie on our prescription counters teeming with information which means knowledge to us in a professional way and dollars to us in a financial way. They have lain there for years, possibly, unused. Let us take them from their accustomed places, brush the dust from their covers, become as familiar with their contents as we were when we took the State Board, compound and place before the medical profession their preparations, boost the propaganda work at every turn of the road and there will be no further need of special United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary agitation for we shall make it such a habit in our daily work that it will become second nature to us.

RALPH E. DORLAND,

Williamsfield, Ill.

Note:—Both Prize essays were accompanied by specimens of the pharmaceutical preparations treated therein.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS

1. **Has any effort been made for shorter hours and Sunday rest?**
Yes 22. No 22. Not lately 2. Large open and small closed 2.
Blank 1.
- 2a. **What is the status of the liquor traffic in your locality?**
Prohibition 20. Local option 5. Sold mostly by saloons 2.
No abuse 1. License town 6. Wet 1. Satisfactory 5. Fair 1.
Blank 6. Little 1. No permits 1.
- b. **Do druggists operate under a permit?**
Yes 18. No 18. No permits granted 5. No liquor sold 1.
Under prescription 1. Blank 4.
- c. **Is the prohibition of sales by the drink lived up to?**
Yes 36. No 12. Saloons open six days 1. Blank 6.
- d. **Would the restriction of liquor sales to prescriptions be beneficial?**
Yes 16. No 21. No prescriptions written 1. None sold 1.
Would be safer 1. Blank 4. Use judgment 1.
3. **Do you sell "patent medicines" at full prices?**
Yes 40. Mostly 5. No 2. Blank 3.
4. **Have you organized a U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda?**
Yes 5. No 34. Movement begun 1. Being urged 4. Not
local 1. Blank 3.
5. **Is there much dispensing of medicines by doctors and prescribing
by druggists in your section?**
Yes 19. No. 3. Some 5. Blank 1. Drs. dispense 19. Drug-
gists prescribe very little 11. Druggists do not prescribe 4.
6. **Do druggists sell medical supplies to doctors?**
Yes 12. No 14. Very little 17. To considerable extent 1.
Limited 3. Blank 1.
7. **Is the custom of window displaying nostrums abating or in-
creasing?**
Abating 20. Increasing 15. Very little done 2. Neither 2.
No change 6. About even 1. Blank 2.

- 8a. Is the cocaine traffic prevalent—that is have you many calls for “dope”—and do your druggists obey the law in refusing to sell cocaine and cocaine preparations?**

Cocaine not prevalent 17. Not many calls 6. No calls 9.

Many calls 1. Blank 1. Sales none 1. Cocaine law not obeyed 1.

Obey law 32. Obey law generally 1.

- 8b. Do you report violations to the authorities?**

Violations none 7. No 14. Yes 10. Blank 14.

- 9. Do you sell morphine to any extent?**

Yes 3. No 28. Small extent 16. Blank 1.

- 10. Do your members sell carbolic acid full strength? Indiscriminately? Or on prescription only?**

Full strength 15. Indiscriminately 22. About 90 per cent 2.

About 70 per cent 1. Sell some 1. 33 1-3 per cent 2. On

prescriptions only 4. Chicago carbolic ordinance lived up to 1.

- 11. Have you adopted the N. A. R. D. price mark for prescriptions?**

Yes 26. No 21. Blank 1.

- 12. Do you have local or district meetings which encourage an exchange of views on selling prices for counter goods, etc.?**

Yes 16. No. 17. Local 2. Not frequently 7. Annual Co. meetings 1.

Have had 2. Monthly meetings 1. Blank 2.

- 13. Have you “Pay as you go” or “Free lunch” phones?**

Free lunch phones 36. Pay as you go 6. Neither 3. Both 3.

- 14a. What is the organization situation?**

Bad 11. Blank 11. Medium 4. Good 10. Well organized 1.

None 3. Fair 6.

- b. Have you a local, county or city Association?**

County 35. City 4. No association 2. Organization 1.

Local 2. Blank 2.

- c. Have you good attendance at meetings?**

Yes 10. No 16. Fair 9. No meetings 3. Blank 8. Poor 1.

- d. Do you attend regularly?**

Yes 29. No 7. Blank 12.

- 15a. Is your association affiliated with the N. A. R. D.?**

Yes 44. Don't know 1. Blank 2.

- b. If not affiliated, has affiliation been attempted?**

Yes 1. Blank 20.

- c. Do your members receive N.A.R.D. Notes?
 Yes 29. Almost all 7. Some 9. Yes until this year 1.
 Blank 1.
16. How many of your members are also members of the State Association?
 Don't know 14. Very few 13. Six to eight 2. All 1. Almost all 1. Blank 10. Several 5. Three 1.
17. How many are members of the American Pharmaceutical Association?
 Only one 1. None 12. Few 9. Don't know 14. Blank 12.
18. Have you called "Get-together" meetings with your physicians?
 No 37. Yes 5. Not local 1. Occasionally 1. Have plans for doing so 3. Blank 2.
- 19a. What is the help situation?
 Unsatisfactory 17. Satisfactory 14. Not many changes here 1.
 Fairly satisfactory 7. Blank 6.
- b. What line of help is scarce, if any?
 Registered 8. Reg. Ass'ts 11. None 4. Every kind 4.
 Good apprentices 5. Reg. and Reg. Ass'ts. 3. Blank 9.
 Ass'ts. Reg. and Appren. 2.
- c. What wages are paid registered pharmacists, assistants and apprentices?
 Reg. \$28.00 wk.—1; \$15.00 to \$18.00—8; \$20.00 to \$25.00—7;
 \$20.00 wk.—3; \$65.00 to \$85.00 mo.—16; \$60.00 to \$90.00 mo.—1;
 Reg. Assts.—Don't know 1; \$10.00 to \$15.00 wk.—25; \$15.00 to
 \$18.00 wk.—1; \$35.00 to \$40.00 mo.—1; App. \$2.50 to \$4.00 wk.
 1; \$3.00 to \$5.00—1; \$5.00 to \$6.00—16; \$5.00 to \$10.00—7;
 \$8.00—5; \$10.00—1. Don't know 2; Blank 9.
- 20a. What is the apprentice situation?
 Blank 16. No apprentices 2. Satisfactory 14. Unsatisfactory
 8. Scarce 6.
- b. Do your members take young men for the purpose of teaching them Pharmacy, or do you hire errand boys or porters?
 Both 6. Errand boys and porters 10. Blank 8. Teaching pharmacy 23.
21. Do your members dispense soda water and at what prices for ice cream soda? Or is the soda water business demoralized or monopolized by Greeks and Italians?
 5c ice cream sodas 9. 10c ice cream sodas 13. 5 and 10c ice cream sodas 6. Druggists dispense soda water 11. Neither

3. Demoralized by Greeks etc. 9. Not demoralized by Greeks, etc. 6. No fountains 9.
22. What is the prevailing selling price of alcohol in your section?
No permits granted 1. Very little 2. No alcohol sold 6. 40c pint 2. 50c pint 31. 60c pint 1. Blank 4.
23. Do you have holiday trade, or is your store an express depot during holiday week?
Holiday trade 29. No holiday trade 6. Both 7. No express depot 2. Blank 4. Some 2.
- 24a. Have you any trouble under the Pure Food Laws?
No trouble 43. Very little 3. Blank 2.
- b. Is substitution practiced now, or has it been in the past?
No substitution 36. Blank 4. Both 1. Some 2. Not to any extent 1. Don't know 1. Yes 1.
25. Have you buying clubs and how successful are they?
No buying clubs 39. Successful 1. Yes 4. Co-operative buying 1. To some extent 3. Blank 2.
- 26a. Do you suffer from the inroads of mail order houses?
No 8. Yes 17. Some 20. Not sure 1. Blank 2.
- b. To what extent does rural free delivery figure in this competition?
Don't know 6. Blank 21. Much 3. Bad 1. Some extent 3.
No rural free delivery 5. It assists 2. Some better 1. Increases competition 1. Not much 1.
- c. How do you stand regarding the proposed Parcels Post?
Against 38. Don't care 1. Increase it 1. Don't think it will hurt 1. In favor 1. Blank 5.
27. Do you think the law should require that all drug store owners be registered pharmacists?
No 16. Yes 28. Don't know 1. Blank 3.

ILLINOIS BOARD OF PHARMACY QUESTIONS.

Note:—This set of questions and the notes accompanying are contributed by the Board of Pharmacy, through the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records, as mentioned in the report of this Committee.

(See page 68.)

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

Examination for Apprentices

Write your full name, address and date in the blanks below.

Write plainly, on side of the paper only; leave a blank line between the answers.

Do not write the answers on this question sheet.

Let your answer sheet show how you worked the problems.

Neatness, spelling and penmanship are considered in rating the papers.

Name Date

Address

1. A man invests \$100 in postage stamps, one-fourth of the amount in one cent, two-fifths in two cent, three-fortieths in three cent, one-eighth in five-cent and three-twentieths in ten-cent stamps. How many of each denomination did he buy?
2. What body of water lies between North America and Europe?
3. How many articles which cost eighteen cents could you buy for \$3.24?
4. Add: 2-3 1-4 5-6 7-12 3-8.
5. Subtract 2-7 from 5-9.
6. Multiply 108-312 by 27-40.
7. Divide 7 1-11 by 2 1-6.
8. Add: 96.4—69.79—126.516—15.407—1.9.
9. Subtract 305.105 from 610.210.
10. Divide 2.5938 by .18.
11. Multiply 81.3 by 12.3.
12. Reduce 894-942 to the lowest terms.

13. Reduce 272.24-816.72 to its lowest terms.
14. Add 84-136-275-295-6759.
15. If you buy a piece of property for \$6500.00 and sell it for \$9100.00 what per cent of profit do you make on the transaction.
16. How much should a case of oranges which cost \$6.00 be sold for to net 20 per cent profit.
17. A store valued at \$7500.00 was insured for \$5000.00 for one year. The rate of insurance was two per cent. What was the amount of the premium?
18. What is the profit on sixty sponges which average 12 to the pound bought at \$4.00 a pound and sold at 40 cents each?
19. Name the three United States Presidents that have been assassinated.
20. State briefly when and where you were born, how long you have attended school, length of time in drug business and what you are doing to become a good pharmacist.

This examination was conducted by.....

Preliminary Examination

1. How many pills each containing 1-8 gr. could you make from 12 grains of Podophyllin?
2. How much of each ingredient would there be in each pill compounded from the following ingredients: Sulphate Strychnine 3-4 grains, Arseni Trioxidi 1 1-3 grains, Ferri. Reductum 20 grains, Quininae Sulphas 60 grains, divided into 36 pills?
3. What is the net cost of a Fluid Extract which is quoted at \$3.00 per pound, discounts 40 per cent and 2 per cent?
4. What is the net cost of one bottle of medicine quoted at \$9.00 per dozen, discount 5 per cent?
5. What is the percentage of profit on a medicine bought at \$9.00 per dozen, discount 5 per cent and sold at \$1.00 per bottle?
6. How many grains of Corrosive Sublimate are required to make 500 grammes of a 2 per cent solution.
7. What is the total weight in grains of one pint of distilled water; one ounce avoirdupois and one ounce troy of Chlorate of Potash?
8. What per cent of Chlorate of Potash does a solution made by the foregoing formula contain?

9. What is the total sum of 5 milligrammes, 5 centigrammes, 5 decigrammes, 5 grammes, 5 dekagrammes and 5 hektogrammes?
10. A shelf bottle when full contains 1 lb. of Peppermint water; after selling 3-4 of it how many ounces are left?
11. If a cigar costs \$60 per thousand and sells at 8 1-3c each, what is the profit on 3 cigars.
12. How much will a square foot of rubber sheeting cost at \$1.50 per square yard?
13. What is the total cost of one 4 foot, two 6 foot and two 8 foot show cases at \$5 a running foot.
14. Add 375.652 and 68.348.
15. Subtract 3825.165 from 4186.72.
16. Divide 1.8216 by .72.
17. Multiply 628.29 by 3.07.
18. Name the Capital and four large cities of Illinois.
19. Name the discoverer of America; the leading General of the Revolutionary war and the President during the time of the Civil war. Name the first three and the last three Presidents of the United States.
20. State briefly where and when you were born; what schooling you have had, and what you have done to become a Pharmacist.

ASSISTANT PHARMACIST

Materia Medica

Give medicinal properties, description, dose and official name, if poison the antidote, for the following:

1. Aromatic Powder
2. Bismuth Subnitrate
3. Reduced Iron
4. Sodium Chloride
5. Antifebrine. Give another name
6. Dimethylsulphondiethyl Methane
7. Dovers Powder
8. Acetphenetidin
9. Basham's Mixture
10. Calomel
11. Syrup Rhubarb Aromatic

12. Mass of Mercury
13. Emulsion of Turpentine
14. Liquor Ammonium Acetate. Give common name
15. Tincture Iodine. Give composition
16. Tincture Asafoetida
17. Dobell's Solution
18. Compound Licorice Powder
19. What is Saccharin? From what is it obtained? How many times sweeter than sugar is it? For what is it used?.....
20. Define the following: Carminatives, Calefacients, Antizymotics, Corrective, Demulcent, Depilatories, Errhines, Rubefacients, Sudorifics, Taenicides

ASSISTANT PHARMACIST

Pharmacy

1. Give table of Avoirdupois Weights. Give table of Troy Weights.
2. How many grains are there in three grammes? How many ounces are there in one Liter?
3. What terms are used to denote quantities greater than one gram? What terms are used to denote quantities less than one gram?
4. What is a Saturated solution? What is a Chemical solution?
5. What is the best solvent for Guaiac? For Tannin? For Corrosive Sublimate? For Camphor? For Antipyrin?
6. How much Iodide of Potassium would be used in making one ounce of a saturated solution?
7. In making Simple Syrup what is required as to the properties of the sugar used?
8. Why is Syrupus Pruni Virginianae made by cold process?
9. Name the official Mucilages. Why is lime water used in making Mucilage of Acacia?
10. What are Emulsions? How is Emulsion of Turpentine prepared?
11. What percentage of oil is used in making Spiritus Menthae Piperitae?
12. What is Collodion? Name the official Collodions and state what each contains.
13. What is the general difference between Tinctures and Fluid-extracts?

14. How much Morphine is contained in one ounce of Tinctura Opii?
15. Give the formula for Pulveris Doveri Comp.
16. What is the distinction between Ointments and Cerates?
17. Name three official Decoctions. Name two official Infusions.
18. How is Wine of Antimony prepared?
19. What is the source of Citric Acid? Of Tartaric Acid? Of Boracic Acid? Of Tannic Acid? Of Gallic Acid?

ASSISTANT PHARMACIST

Chemistry

1. Solution Magnesium Citrate: (a) What two chemicals unite to form the salts in solution? (b) What reaction occurs when the Potassium Bicarbonate is added?
2. Define, and give an example of each of the following: (a) Alkaloidal salt; (b) Hydroxide; (c) Organic acid; (d) Reaction; (e) Deliquescent.
3. Write the official names of the follow salts: (a) KClO_3 ; (b) NO_2OH ; (c) NH_4Br ; (d) AgNO_3 ; (e) NaNO_2 .
4. What is the chemical difference between a ferrous and a ferric salt?
5. How can the presence of Calcium chloride in water solution be shown?
6. What is meant by the word "nascent" as used in chemistry?
7. What are the differences between sulphides, sulphates and sulphites? Give examples of each.
8. How can mercuric iodide be prepared?
9. What is meant by valency? Does an element possess different valencies?
10. Explain how ammonia can be made from ammonium chloride?

REGISTERED PHARMACIST

Chemistry

1. Official sodium acetate should contain not less than 99.5% of pure crystallized sodium acetate ($\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.) What is the method of examination to determine whether the salt complies with the above requirements of the U. S. P.?
2. What is "Normal Sulphuric Acid V. S."? What is its strength and what is it used for?

3. Explain the reactions and show by equations the method of preparing solution of Ferric chloride U. S. P. from iron wire.
4. What is Hydroxyl and what classes of compounds can you mention which always contain it?
5. What is an alum? Give the chemical formulas for two alums. Which is the official alum?
6. What is the official method of determining the purity of the morphine obtained in the assay of opium?
7. What is acetic ether? How can it be made?
8. What is the formula of the acetic acid radical? Write formulas of two salts containing same?
9. What practical uses are made of double decomposition resulting in precipitation and what disadvantages attend it in pharmaceutical practice?
10. How can the presence of potassium iodate in potassium iodide be shown?

REGISTERED PHARMACIST

Materia Medica

1. What is Santonin? From what is it obtained? Give medicinal properties. Dose. What are the indications of an overdose?
2. What are the general physiological and medicinal properties of volatile oils? Give a safe dose of Oil of Sandalwood.
3. What is Ergot? Give a description. State precaution necessary for keeping. Give dose of the fluid extract. What are its medicinal properties due to?
4. What is Phenol? Give its use and antidotes.
5. What is Phosphorus? Give the medicinal properties. Name the principal preparations and their doses. What are the symptoms in Phosphorus poisoning? How would you treat a patient so poisoned?

Discuss the following in regard to their medicinal properties, dose and use:

6. Hydrastis.
7. Magnesium Sulphate. Give common name.
8. Mucilage of Acacia.
9. Oil Betula.
10. Infusion Digitalis. Give method of preparing, and ingredient.

11. Phenyl Salicylate. Give common name.
12. Spigelia. Give common name.
13. To what do the following owe their medicinal properties. Give dose of each drug, and also of the active principle: Belladonna Colchicum, Conium, Hydrastis, Nux Vomica, Physostigma, Cinchona, Podophyllum, Tr. Aconite, Ipecac.
14. Describe a good grade of short Buchu Leaves
15. Give one official preparation of each of the following and state what solvent is used: Aconite, Podophyllum, Nux Vomica, Benzoin, Squill, Cubeb, Aspidium, Buchu, Nutgall, Guaiac.
16. What is a Corm? Give medicinal properties and use of Colchicum Corm. What is its chief constituent? What are its incompatibilities?
17. What are hops. Give a description. Give medicinal properties and dose.
18. What is meant by the following botanical terms: Coriaceous, pellucid-punctate, cuneate, crenate, areola, dehiscent, extrorse, rachis, achene.
19. What is Madder? What are its principal uses?
20. Give the medicinal properties, uses and dose of Beechwood Creosote. How is it obtained?

REGISTERED PHARMACIST

Pharmacy.

1. Define Percolation and describe process.
2. Give detailed process for making a typical Fluidextract.
3. Name three Fluidextracts which contain Acetic Acid and state why this is used.
4. Name two Fluid extracts that are made with an alkaline menstruum and state why it is used.
5. What is meant by Standardization of Fluidextracts? How many are Standardized? Name three that are Standardized.
6. Name the ingredients and describe the process for making Tr Opii Deodorati.
7. Name two official salts which are deliquescent. Name two which are efflorescent. Name two which are permanent in the air.

8. What are Terpenes? Give example. What are Oxygenated Oils? Give example. What are Sulphurated Oils? Give example. What are Nitrogenated Oils? Give example.
9. Give the trade names for the following: Acetphenetidin. Phenyl Salicylate. Hexamethylenamine. Benzosulphinide. Methyl Salicylate.
10. What is the distinction between Infusions and Decoctions? Why is an infusion of a drug sometimes active when the decoction of the same drug is inert?
11. What is the distinction between Donovan's solution and Fowler's Solution? What change takes place when Donovan's Solution becomes darkened in color, and how can it be corrected?
12. How is Syrupus Ferri Iodidi prepared? What is directed regarding its storage and why? Why is an acid used in its preparation?
13. Name four official preparations containing Metallic Mercury and give the percentage of Mercury in each.
14. How much Absolute Hydrocyanic Acid is contained in 100 minims of U.S.P. Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum? What precautions are recommended for its preservation?
15. Give the formula for Mistura Glycyrrhiza Composita. Also for Pulvis Glycyrrhizae Compositus.
16. What is Spirit Glonoin and what is its strength? If desired, how can its properties be readily decomposed?
17. What quantity of a twenty per cent solution should be used in making 200 grammes of a four per cent solution.
18. A mixture contains four per cent of tannin, fifteen per cent of glycerin, three per cent of potassium chlorate, and water q. s. to make 375 grammes. How much of each would be used.
19. How is washed Sulphur prepared? Why is Ammonia Water used in its preparation? What impurities are removed?
20. Name five official medicinal wines. Give the percentage drug strength of each. Which one contains Tartar Emetic?

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY OF ILLINOIS.

Time..... SET A
 Time..... 1001.....
 Date.....

Name

No. 1001

For JOHN DOE

R

Arseni Trioxidi - 0.016 Gm.

Rhei - - - 3.2 Gm.

M.f. pil xvi

S. 1 p. c.

July 1, 1907

DR. BLANK.

Remarks:

Take Notice

Time allowance, one hour. In rating, neatness of work and condition of desk will be considered. If the prescription is written in the metric system, convert the quantities into corresponding amounts in the Apothecaries' system and vice versa. Label every preparation, writing thereon the number of the prescription, the physician's name, the patient's name, and the date, as well as the directions. Upon each prescription place the price which you would charge for same, then describe the manner in which you compounded the prescription, stating carefully the order of mixing the various ingredients and state your reasons in each case.

No. 1002

For MR. SMITH

R

Potassii Dichrom. - - 1.0 Gm.

Sacchari - - - 2.0 Gm.

M. bene f. pulv. in chartulae xvi div.

S. Not to be taken.

July 1, 1907.

Dr. BLANK

No. 1003

For MRS. JONES

R

Olei Ricini - - f. 3ii

Tinct. Canth. - - f. 3iv

Aquae - - - f. 3ii

Alcohol q. s. - - f. 3iv

M. f. Sol.

S. "Hair Tonic."

July 1, 1907.

Dr. BLANK

No. 1004

For MR. JONES

R

Phenol Liqu. - - f. 3 ii

Aquae - - - f. 3 iss

Glycerini - - ad. f. 3 ii

M. f. sol.

S. Apply externally

July 1, 1907.

Dr. BLANK

No. 2001

For MR. WHITE

Olei Menthae Pip. - - 0.25 Cc.

Sacchari 2.50 Gm.

Cretae Praep. - - .225 Gm.

M. f. pulv. in chartulae v div.

S. One A. C.

Aug. 4, 1907.

DR. BLANK

No. 2002

For MISS WHITE

R

Hydrarg. Ammon. Gr. xxiii

Adipis 3 iv

M. f. Ungu.

S. Apply as directed.

Aug. 4, 1907.

DR. BLANK

No. 2003

For MISS CLARK

R

Sodii Boratis

Zinci Sulphatis aa 320 Mgm.

Aquae Camph. 15 cc.

Aquae dest. 45 cc.

M. f. Collyrium

S. Use in the eyes as directed.

Aug. 4, 1907.

DR. BLANK

No. 2004

For MRS. CLARK

R

Zinci Sulphatis 1.6 Gm.

Plumbi Acetatis 2.8 Gm.

Aquae ad 120 cc.

M. f. Lotio

S. Apply as directed.

Aug. 4, 1907.

DR. BLANK

No. 3001

For BABY JONES

℞
 Olei Olivae f. 3 iv
 Acaciae q. s.
 Olei Caryophylei mii
 Aquae ad f. 3 iv
 M. f. Emulsio.
 S. f. 3 i p. c.

Sept. 5, 1907.

DR. BLANK.

No. 3002

For MRS. JONES

℞
 Aloe
 Rhei aa gr. v
 M. f. capsulae tal. No. V.
 S. One h. s.

Sept. 5, 1907.

DR. BLANK.

No. 3003

For JOHN BROWN

℞
 Camphorae 128 Cgm.
 Morphinae Sulph. 128 Mgm.
 Glycyrrhizae 1.28 Gm.
 M. f. pulv. in chart. viii div.
 S. One every 3 hours.

Sept. 5, 1907.

DR. BLANK.

No. 3004

For MARY BROWN

℞
 Aluminis
 Plumbi Acet. aa 15 Gm.
 M. f. pulv. i, in scat. exhib.
 S. Use one teaspoonful in hot water for douche.

Sept. 5, 1907.

DR. BLANK.

No. 4001

For JOHN SMITH

℞
 Extr. Belladonnae gr. v
 Adipis 3 ss
 M. f. Ungu.
 S. Use as directed.

January 10, 1908.

DR. BLANK.

No. 4002

For MRS. SUSAN SMITH

℞
 Tinct. Ferri Chlor. f. 3 iv
 Liqu. Ammon. Acet f. 3 iv
 Glycerini f. 3 iv
 Aquae. qs. f. 3 viii
 M. f. Solutio
 Coch, mag. ter in die.

January 10, 1908.

DR. BLANK.

No. 4003

For JOSEPHINE

℞
 Olei Terebinthinac f. 3 i
 Tragacanthae q. s.
 Aquae q. s. ut fiat f. 3 viii
 M. f. Emulsio
 S. f. 3 iv as directed.

January 21, 1908

DR. BLANK

No. 4004

℞
 Alcohol f. 3 i
 Glycerini f. 3 i
 Aquae f. 3 iv
 Tragacanthae gr. xxx
 M. f. Lotio

S. Use as directed for the hands.

January 21, 1908

QUI VIVE.

No. 5001

For FRANK

℞
 Ferri Phosph. Solub. 10 Gm.
 Tinct. Quassiae 100 Cc.
 Aquae q. s. 120 Cc.
 M. f. Solutio

S. f. 3 i in water at meal time.

February 13, 1907

DR. TONIC

No. 5002

For JAMES

℞
 Olei Gossypii f. 3 ii
 Phenol Liqu. mxxiv
 Alcohol q. s. f. 3 ii
 M. f. Sol.

S. Apply.

DR. BLANK

No. 5003

For MR. BLACK

℞
Sulphuris Praecip. 3 iss
Petrolati ad. 3 iv
M. ft. Unguentum
Sig: For external use.

DR. BLANK

No. 5004

For MRS. BLACK

℞
Ferri Sulph. 3 ss
Potassii Carb. Gr. xviii
Sacchari Gr. vi
Tragacanthae
Glycerini
Aquae aa q. s.
M. ft. pil xii
Sig: 1 p. c.

DR. BLANK

NOTES ON THE PRACTICAL EXAMINATION ON DISPENSING.

PREPARED BY H. C. CHRISTENSEN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Board of Pharmacy of Illinois is well supplied with facilities, apparatus, implements and materials for such examples in dispensing as are useful in testing the workmanship of candidates for license. The candidates, therefore, have a selection of mortars and pestles, graduates, containers and other needful articles. They are watched as to the selection they make; they are also watched in all of their manipulations, the order in which they proceed in the compounding, etc., and in the neatness and care with which every detail is attended to. A choice of materials, such as excipients, is also afforded. An additional illustration of the manner in which the examination is conducted is afforded by the fact that when preparations of asafœtida are to be made, the student finds before him both the whole gum resin and the powdered, and the choice the candidate makes is taken into account. The uses and selection of a conspergative or the non-use of it is noted in any example requiring it. Every product made is kept long enough to observe how well the work was done, and when circumstances require it, careful examination by a member of the Board of Pharmacy of the medicine dispensed, is made to ascertain how intimately the ingredients were mixed.

Please read the foot note printed on the lesson papers under the heading, "Take Notice."

Special comments on the examples sent herewith will serve to further explain the objects kept in view by the examiner.

No. 1001. In this example, the weighing of the arsenous oxide, the degree of thoroughness of the mixing of the powders, the selection of excipient, the size, firmness, shape and uniformity of the pills, and the selection of a conspergative.

No. 1002. This is intended to test the thoroughness of the intermixture, the size of powder papers chosen, the uniformity of length and width of the papers, and how well they are made to fit the box.

No. 1003. The examiner intends in this case to discover whether the candidate knows enough to add the water last in order to obtain a clear solution and whether he promptly estimates the quantity of alcohol to be added to the castor oil at the outset.

No. 1004. In this example the proper order of mixing is noted and the candidates' training decided in observing whether or not he adds the glycerine to the phenol before adding the water.

No. 2001. Here the procedure is watched to see whether the candidate adds the volatile oil in the right manner and chooses correctly the dry substance upon which he drops it. In this as well as in some other examples where metric quantities are ordered, the candidate is obliged to transpose these quantities into terms of the apothecary system. The time he takes to mix the ingredients and the manner in which he accomplishes his task are also observed. Also his choice of paper in which to put the powders, paraffin paper, as well as plain paper, being on the table at his disposal.

No. 2002. The details necessary to obtain a perfectly smooth ointment are watched, such as the steps necessary to prevent the formation of scales of the ammoniated mercury by the trituration of that substance alone. The cleanliness with which the ointment is put in its container and labeled, and the implements cleaned is also observed.

No. 2003. This example is intended to test the candidate's knowledge of the behavior of borax with zinc sulphate; whether he realizes that separate solutions of chemicals should be made when they are to be dispensed together; whether he realizes that eye washes should be clear and therefore filtered, and whether he realizes the necessity of adding the camphor water last of all, etc.

No. 2004. This common preparation was put on the table to test the candidate's knowledge of the fact that the precipitate is in this instance not to be filtered out, and whether he realized the necessity

of putting upon the container the usual "Shake" label. The examiner also takes into account the manner in which the candidate makes the separate solutions of zinc sulphate and lead acetate, and whether he uses for each all the water available in order to render the precipitate as finely divided as possible.

No. 3001. This is to test the candidate's practical knowledge of emulsion making; the quantity of acacia he uses is observed and the point at which he adds the oil of cloves; also the amount of water of emulsification taken and the final result and relative permanence of the product.

No. 3002. In this example among other things the choice of size of the capsule is noted and the care with which the candidate does his work to avoid any powder adhering to the outside of the capsule.

No. 3003. The camphor on the table is not in powder so that the candidate is tried as to his practical knowledge of how to proceed, including the evaporation of the alcohol from the powdered camphor before the addition of the licorice root. The weighing of the morphine, the choice of paper in which to place the powder, and the regularity with which these powders are folded and fitted into the box are also noted.

No. 3004. This example is to test the knowledge of the candidate concerning the mixing of salt containing large amounts of water of crystallization and the condition under which that water is elaborated and wets the mixture.

No. 4001. The extract of belladonna on the table is of pillular consistence. Diluted alcohol and water are on the table and the fact is noted as to how the candidate makes a semi-fluid or smooth pulp of the extract before adding any portion of the lard; also how he adds the lard in portions; and the product is tested by spreading it on white paper with the spatula. Questions are asked the candidate orally concerning the work in dispensing. In this instance, for example, a candidate was asked why lard was used and not petrolatum.

No. 4002. To prepare this mixture the candidates were required to make the solution of ammonium acetate and their work observed to see whether they understood the necessity of making that solution slightly acid in reaction in order to prevent precipitation on the addition of tincture of chloride of iron. They were expected to make the solution of acetate of ammonium without the aid of the Pharmacopoeia. In other words, to neutralize diluted acetic acid with ammonium carbonate and then to add enough additional diluted acetic acid to acidulate the preparation.

No. 4003. This example clearly is a test of the candidate's ability to make emulsions of volatile oils and to make them with tragacanth instead of acacia. The quantity of tragacanth necessary for the purpose is not indicated in the prescription, but only the total amount of emulsion to be made. The amount of water of emulsification to be used is also left to the discretion of the operator and the time required for emulsification by tragacanth as compared with the time required for emulsification by acacia was another point upon which the candidate's discretion was tested.

No. 4004. A practically trained pharmacist would make this mixture by first adding the alcohol to the tragacanth, then the glycerin and finally the water, and the order in which the candidate proceeded with the work and the thoroughness with which he mixed the ingredients so as to obtain a creamy mucilage, free from lumps, were noted.

DRUGGISTS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE 1908 MEETING
OF THE
ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

- Achelpohl, C. H., Quincy.
Alcott, Lee P., Jacksonville.
Anderson, P. A., Streator.
Alvey, R. E., Mechanicsburg.
Armstrong, E. W., Decatur.
Arnold, T. S., Watseka.
Avery, Chas. H., Chicago.
Baker, J. S., San Jose.
Bartells, G. C., Camp Point.
Becker, W. L., La Salle.
Baird, J. H., Galesburg.
Baum, W. F., Danville.
Baumann, G. E., Springfield.
Bennett, G. M., Urbana.
Bernbrock, J. B., Quincy.
Best, Geo. H., Peoria.
Betourne, A. T., Kankakee.
Blue, F. A., Tremont.
Bodemann, Wilhelm, Chicago.
Boehm, John J., Chicago.
Breithaupt, J. B., Peoria.
Brinkman, Henry A., Warsaw.
Brown, E. P., Quincy.
Carson, J. H., Brimfield.
Cassingham, O. W., Champaign.
Christensen, H. C., Chicago.
Clarkson, R. A., Springfield.
Conibear, J. C., Morton.
Coover, P. V., Jacksonville.
Crowley, J. P., Chicago.
Crum, B. E., Fisher.
Cunningham, G. N., Champaign.
Davis, R. S., Peoria.
Day, Geo. H., Peoria.
Day, W. B., Chicago.
Deck, L. C., Girard.
Denton, W. S., Beardstown.
Dodds, F. C., Springfield.
Dodds, R. N., Springfield.
DeKroyft, F. M., Peoria.
Dorland, R. E., Williamsfield.
Downey, W. L., Wenona.
Dufner, W. V., Peoria.
Dunbar, J. C., Monmouth.
Duncan, W. D., Ottawa.
Dunlap, Conwell, Greenup.
Durkin, James W., Peoria.
Ehrlicher, H. M., Pekin.
Eichenberger, W. S., Peoria.
Eisele, George, Quincy.
Elliott, W. L., Hoopeston.
Emerson, E. L., New Windsor.
Faulkner, Watson, Champaign.
Fahnestock, A. L., Glasford.
Feurer, E. J., La Salle.
Fishbeck, W. A., Bloomington.
Fisher, A. N., Peoria.
Forbrich, J. F., Chicago.
Foster, John, Toluca.
Fawcett, C. M., Industry.
Frank, Gustav, Chicago.
Frisbie, W. J., Bushnell.
Fritsche, P. R., Peoria.
Fry, Herman, Chicago.
Fry, N. George, Chicago.
Furrey, D. J., Peoria.
Gale, Walter H., Chicago.
Giddings, Edwin L., Galesburg.
Gielrain, J. S., Keithsburg.
Giese, Harry W., Bloomington.
Glass, C. E., Mason City.
Glazebrook, M. B., Kenney.
Greenwell, E. L., Viola.
Guenther, Chas. P., Freeport.
Gulick, A. E., Easton.
Hallberg, C. S. N., Chicago.
Hamilton, E. R., Peoria.
Harsch, John H., Peoria.
Hartig, Henry, Chicago.
Hartz, W. F., Rock Island.
Herzberg, H. R., Chicago.
Herlocker, W. G., Table Grove.
Hill, Wm. T., Evanston.
Hirschy, E. D., Kewanee.

- Hodgson, E. M., Minonk.
Hoffman, G. E., Peoria.
Holderread, Walter, Litchfield.
Hoover, J. W., Galesburg.
Hottinger, Otto G., Chicago.
Huber, J. E., Peoria.
Ippensen, H. A., Peoria.
Jackson, Harry A., Chandlerville.
Jacobs, J. C. A., Chicago.
James, E. E., Prairie City.
Jungk, W. A., Chicago.
Kappus, George J., Chicago.
Keefer, F. R., Quincy.
Kellett, F. H., Chicago.
Klore, W. W., Chicago.
Kneer, John, Jr., Peoria.
Kneer, T. F., Peoria.
Knoche, W. P., Chicago.
Knochel, George M., Lincoln.
Knoebel, Percy, East St. Louis.
Komie, Emanuel, Chicago.
Knight, A. P., Chicago.
Kraeger, C. E., Pekin.
Krizan, Wm., Chicago.
Lacey, Wm. D., Peoria.
Ladish, E. H., Chicago.
LaDue, E. A., Spring Valley.
Larsen, L. P., Chicago.
Lawton, Joseph, Chicago.
Lees, E. D., Kewanee.
Leonard, G. R., Chicago.
Lescher, Geo. C., Galesburg.
Lester, G. F., Arrowsmith.
Light, I. M., Chicago.
Lilly, C. F., Peoria.
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Loar, George F., Lewistown.
Lorenz, A. D., Peoria.
Lueder, Fritz, Peoria.
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Michels, John B., El Paso.
Michels, J. A., El Paso.
Miller, H. J., Bloomington.
Miller, J. M., Bloomington.
Minshall, C. W., Colfax.
Moratz, Theo., Bloomington.
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Niethammer, O. F., Chicago.
Nussle, O. C., Walnut.
Oberhauser, W. P., Peoria.
Ohl, Wm., Peoria.
Oglesby, Geo. D., Chicago.
Oldberg, Oscar, Chicago.
Olds, Louise W., Albany.
Ossenbeck, E. A., Peoria.
Otto, A. F. E., Peoria.
Owen, Clarence, Peoria.
Pauley, F. C., Pekin.
Pedigo, Lee M., Chicago.
Pelz, J. A., Peoria.
Pfetzing, Carl J., Havana.
Pogue, John R., Sullivan.
Poor, Thompson, Streator.
Porter, Jessie M., Rockford.
Porter, Hosmer C., Rockford.
Quales, Iver L., Chicago.
Quigley, S. R., Elmwood.
Quinn, J. J., Bloomington.
Ramsey, H. J., Fairbury.
Reed, Katherine, Lincoln.
Reed, Paul C., Lincoln.
Reed, Charles C., Lincoln.
Rettberg, John, Peoria.
Rettberg, Anton, Peoria.
Reeves, J. M., El Paso.
Richards, O. P., Eureka.
Rink, Lester L., Peoria.
Rixleben, Thos., Jonesboro.
Roark, P. D., Macomb.
Robertson, C. E., Carthage.
Rose, H. B., Paris.
Rowe, L. D., Delavan.
Rowcliffe, J. F., Peoria.
Ruggles, C. M., Kilbourne.
Ruggles, F. G., Kilbourne.
Sass, Stephen, Chicago.
Schaper, H. F., Chicago.
Scherer, Andrew, Chicago.
Schick, S. F., Joliet.
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Sneider, R. W., Peoria
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Smith, J. B., Cuba
Snow, Clyde M., Chicago
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Spooner, P. B., Palmyra
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Stone, C. D., Chicago
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Swanson, Jos., Chicago
Taylor, Lee, Peoria
Tarvill, F. S., Havana
Tennysen, A., Manhattan
Tervehn, W. R., Peoria
Terrill, Samuel, Rushville
Tesche, A. G., Mendota
Tohulka, E. T., Peoria

Toomey, Sylvester, Buda
Travis, M. B., Chicago
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Vandenberg, R. L., Peoria
Wagner, S. K., Metamora
Wallace, J. M., Canton
Weber, J. A., Pekin
Webster, C. A., Canton
Webster, C. J., Canton
Wells, Jas. H., Chicago
Westberg, A. B., Kankakee
Wheaton, Chas., La Harpe
Wheeler, L. C., Peoria
White, F. A., Canton
Williams, J. E., LeRoy
Woods, F. M., Maquon
Wooten, T. V., Chicago
Woolley, Myron, Streator
Worthington, F. H., Rockford
Zagelmeyer, E. F., Peoria
Yeomans, S. C., Chicago.
Ziegler, H. L., Peoria.
Zimmermann, Albert, Peoria.
Zimmermann, Robert, Peoria
Zinser, E. F., Washington.

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OF THE

ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

REVISED TO JULY 15, 1906

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Ackermann, A. G. C.	47th st. and Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Adamick, G. H.	189 E. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Adams, W. T.	5660 S. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Ahlborn, Frank H.	1202 Bryn Mawr ave., Chicago	Cook
Alexa, Ludwig F.	664 W. 19th st., Chicago	Cook
Alvey, Robert E.	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon
Amundson, Otto E.	912 Armitage ave., Chicago	Cook
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Anderson, D. S.	Creal Springs	Williamson
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Anderson James A.	1223 N. Western ave., Chicago	Cook
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Armstrong, Ellis W.	Decatur	Macon
Armstrong, Chas. W.	Decatur	Macon
Armstrong, John J.	Arcola	Douglas
Arndt, Herman G.	145 E. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
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Ashbury, John W.	1834 W. 45th st.,	Cleveland, Ohio
Aschermann, Gustav S.	University Station	Seattle, Wash.
Aumann, Henry	1980 Evanston ave., Chicago	Cook
Avery, Chas. H.	302 55th st., Chicago	Cook
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Bahnsen, F. W.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Baker, Chas. W.	2899 Archer ave., Chicago	Cook
Bakkers, John	10901 Michigan ave., Chicago	Cook
Ballweg, Edward	Edwardsville	Madison
Bamborough, C. E.	Polo	Ogle
Bangert, Louis E.	406 E. Ravenswood Park ave., Chicago	Cook
Barnhart, C. E.	1415 So. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria

Bartells, Geo. C.	Camp Point	Adams
Bate, Henry J.	404 E. 43rd st., Chicago	Cook
Bauer, J. T.	Stonington	Christian
Baum, W. F.	Danville	Vermilion
Baumann, G. E.	Springfield	Sangamon
Baumann, H. J.	Dundee	Kane
Bays, George M.	562 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Beacroft, J. H.	1249 Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Bedford, Geo.	Maywood	Cook
Becker, Irwin A.	Mich. Reese Hospital, Chicago	Cook
Behlke, E. E.	441 State st., Chicago	Cook
Behrens, P. J.	823 Grand Ave., Chicago	Cook
Benson, A. J.	2401 Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Benensohn, Samuel	292 Laffin st., Chicago	Cook
Bennett, D. F.	Makanda	Jackson
Bennett, G. M.	Urbana	Champaign
Berger, G. H.	Carlyle	Clinton
Bermele, G. F.	1471 35th st., Chicago	Cook
Bernbrock, John B.	700 Main st., Quincy	Adams
Bickelhaupt, H.	Edwardsville	Madison
Biermann, Wm. H.	468 W. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Bignold, W. J.	3038 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Bilz, Michael A.	709 W. 21st st., Chicago	Cook
Bishop, Isaiah	Eliza	Mercer
Bishop, Arthur S.	639 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Bjerke, J. C.	821 W. Wrightwood ave., Chicago	Cook
Blahnik, Mrs. Marie	88 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Blahnik, V. L.	1834 W. 47th st., Chicago	Cook
Bland, B. M.	Galesburg	Knox
Blocki, John	7 E. 13th st., Chicago	Cook
Blood, I. W.	4134 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Blue, Frank A.	Tremont	Tazewell
Bodemann, Wilhelm	Lake ave. & 50th st., Chicago	Cook
Bodenschatz, John	Lemont	Cook
Bodman, C. G.	DeKalb	DeKalb
Boehm, John J.	748 S. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Bogardus, H. E.	Plano	Kendall
Bonnett, J. L.	533 N. Main st., Bloomington	McLean
Boone, Wm. S.	Elkville	Jackson
Borcherdt, J. C.	16 N. Lincoln st., Chicago	Cook
Bornhoeft, John E. H.	549 N. California ave., Chicago	Cook
Bourland, I. N.	Equality	Gallatin
Bower, G. W.	Anna	Union
Bower, Wm.	Olney	Richland
Boyd, Thos. J.	Effingham	Effingham
Bradley, C. H.	West Chicago	Cook
Bradley, M. M.	Chatham	Sangamon
Brann, William A.	4222 Calumet ave., Chicago	Cook
Brauns, Gustav	160 State st., Chicago	Cook
Brauns, M. L.	156 E. Belmont ave., Chicago	Cook
Bramstedt, H. L.	422 W. 12th st., Chicago	Cook

Breithaupt, J. B.	1113 So. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
Breves, Chas.	703 W. 14th st., Chicago	Cook
Briggs, J. S.	Amboy	Lee
Brighton, James F.	Blue Mound	Christian
Brinkman, Henry A.	Warsaw	Hancock
Brown, E. P.	502 Main st., Quincy	Adams
Brown, Garrison	Crescent City	Iroquois
Brown, W. H.	1191 W. Irving Park boul., Chicago	Cook
Brown, R. L.	2324 Evanston ave., Chicago	Cook
Brown, Katherine B.	Sterling	Whiteside
Brown, Horace H.	200 Jefferson st., Joliet	Will
Brownback H. O.	Ashland	Cas.
Brooks, A. L.	DeKalb	DeKalb
Broom, Lewis H.	Effingham	Effingham
Bruder, Otto E. F.	204 Hudson ave., Chicago	Cook
Brunstrom, Charles	Moline	Rock Island
Bruun, H. M.	282 Grand ave., Chicago	Cook
Bucholz, E. A.	Keensburg	Wabash
Bundy, W. H.	Marion	Williamson
Burdick, Orson A.	Momence	Kankakee
Burgess, W. J.	Johnston City	Williamson
Burke, Emil C.	Cambridge	Henry
Burkett, Chas. H.	829 Davis st., Evanston	Cook
Burmeister, H. J.	Morris	Grundy
Burt, Chas. H.	Galesburg	Knox
Burt, Hugh V.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Caillouette, Godfrey	Beaverville	Iroquois
Cain, H. E.	3557 W. 63d st., Chicago	Cook
Calder, Alex.	61st st. & Ellis ave., Chicago	Cook
Callvin, L. G.	1106 W. 59th st., Chicago	Cook
Campbell, A. J.	Mazon	Grundy
Campbell, W. L.	84 State st., Chicago	Cook
Capps, Geo. B.	Vandalia	Fayette
Carley, Charles E.	730 6th ave., No., Quincy	Adams
Carlson, H. G.	1119 14th st., Moline	Rock Island
Carrothers, W. G.	Fairfield	Wayne
Carter, Orlie E.	Ipava	Fulton
Carson, J. A.	Mahomet	Champaign
Case, George E.	Princeton	Bureau
Cassingham, Fred W.	Wilmington	Will
Chamberlain, H. W.	Alton	Madison
Chamberlain, Susannah	Albany	Whiteside
Chantler, V. H.	1410 35th st., Chicago	Cook
Chapman, B. C.	659 W. 47th st., Chicago	Cook
Chladek, Jos. W.	6301 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Christensen, H. C.	529 E. 43rd st., Chicago	Cook
Christensen, F. O.	1235 Jackson boul., Chicago	Cook
Christensen, L. A.		Baldwin, Wisconsin
Chwatal, John J.	1343 W. 22d st., Chicago	Cook
Clancy, Wm. J.	657 1st st., LaSalle	LaSalle
Clark, A. B.	Galesburg	Knox
Clark, Geo. H.	Piasa	Macoupin

Clark, A. T.....	Belleville	Morgan
Clark, A. H.....	36 E. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Clarisey, Thos. H.....	512 S. 48th ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Coat, Harvey H.....	Mason City	Mason
Cobb, T. H.....	Aledo	Mercer
Clinkenbeard, G. W.....	Champaign	Champaign
Codding, M. B.....	Peoria	Peoria
Coderre, Telesphore.....	Decatur	Macon
Coen, Geo. H.....	Normal	McLean
Coffey, P. F.....	1543 W. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Coffinberry, Samuel.....	201 N. Adams st., Peoria.....	Peoria
Colwell, Wm. M.....	407 Lexington ave	Elkhart, Ind.
Condrey, M. C.....	Oblong	Crawford
Conzet, R. W.....	Greenup	Cumberland
Cooban, Benj. S.....	559 W. 63d st., Chicago	Cook
Cooke, Lynds S.....	Momence	Kankakee
Copelin, John L.....	4189 Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Corbus, Andrew M.....	Oglesby	Will
Corey, H. M.....	297 E. 43d st., Chicago	Cook
Cornell, I. K.....	Taylorville	Christian
Cover, John F.....	Toulon	Stark
Covell, John D.....	Forreston	Ogle
Cox, Wilbur.....	State and Main st., Rockford	Winnebago
Coyner, Wm. R.....	Galesburg	Knox
Crowley, James P.....	867 32nd st., Chicago	Cook
Crum, B. E.....	Fisher	Champaign
Culp, S. W.....	Morrisonville	Christian
Cummings, L. A.....	Bunker Hill	Macoupin
Cunningham, G. N.....	25 Main st., Champaign	Champaign
Cunningham, Elmer S.....	Champaign	Champaign
Cunningham, J. M.....	Erie	Whiteside
Cutler, Earl W.....	Abingdon	Knox
Cutter, Scott C.....	Oswego	Kendall
Daniels, F. A.....	Woodstock	McHenry
Daniel, Otto A.....	4839 N. Clark st., Chicago.....	Cook
Davis, W. W.	Bement	Piatt
Davis, H. T.....	118 N. Locust st., Centralia.....	Marion
Day, E. I.....	Clinton	DeWitt
Day, W. B.....	36 E. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Dearth, E. A.....	Decatur	Macon
Deck, L. C.....	Girard	Macoupin
Decker, August	Macomb	McDonough
Demes, Charles A.....	315 Wells st., Chicago	Cook
Demling, John F.....	467 E. 61st st., Chicago	Cook
Denson, John T.....	Minonk	Woodford
Denton, W. S.....	Beardstown	Cass
Dickerson, L. M.....	Brighton	Macoupin
Dickhut, L. A.....	1001 N. 5th st., Quincy	Adams
Dietz, Alvin.....	3901 Wentworth ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Dietz, John	4446 State st., Chicago	Cook
Dimond, S. B.....	Albany	Whiteside
Dockhorn, A. C.....	1005 W. Wood st., Bloomington.....	McLean

Dodds, R. N.....	5th & Monroe st., Springfield	Sangamon
Dorland, Ralph E.....	Williamsfield	Knox
Downey, W. L.....	Wenona	Marshall
Drallmeier, George W.....	1707 Broadway, Quincy	Adams
Duerselen, H. H.....	882 W. Adams st., Chicago	Cook
Dufner, W. V.	323 Bradley st., Peoria	Peoria
Dunbar, J. C.....	Monmouth	Warren
Dumbeck, Victor H.....	Silvis	Rock Island
Duncan, W. D.....	Ottawa	LaSalle
Duncan, Andrew W.....	Flat Rock	Crawford
Dunlap, Conwell.....	Greenup	Cumberland
Dunn, I.....	Bloomington	McLean
Dusendschon, H. C.....	Chicago	Cook
Dyas, Wm. M.....	Arlington Heights	Cobk
Dyche, Wm. A.....	1882 Sheridan Road, Evanston	Cook
Dyna, Carl	800 California st.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Eberlein, F.....	100 Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Eckart, R. J.....	Collinsville	Madison
Eckart, Henry J.....	E. St. Louis	St. Clair
Edwards, F. G.....	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
Edwards, W. A.....	942 Hazel st., Danville	Vermillion
Ehrlicher, H. M.....	Pekin	Tazewell
Ehrlicher, O. D.....	Pekin	Tazewell
Eichenberger, W. S.....	1016 N. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
Eicher, L.....	378 E. 39th st., Chicago	Cook
Eilbracht, W. E.	Waterloo	Monroe
Eisele, George	501 Hampshire st., Quincy.....	Adams
Eldred, W. H.....	2508 N. 42d ave., Chicago	Cook
Emmert, Jos.	Freeport	Stephenson
Engel, W. F.....	568 W. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Engels, N. R.....	759 W. 47th st., Chicago	Cook
Enlow, Robt. R.....	Bloomington	McLean
Erickson, H. E.....	2458 Wentworth ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Escher, Frank H.....	269 Noble st., Chicago	Cook
Eskridge, George V.....	Galesburg	Knox
Eslaman, J. W. M.....	Staunton	Macoupin
Esslinger, A.....	201 E. Main st., Danville	Vermilion
Evans, J. W.....	Toluca	Marshall
Fahnestock, A. L.....	Glasford	Peoria
Fahrner, John.....	200 N. Center st., Joliet	Will
Fahrner, Pius M.....	200 N. Center st., Joliet	Will
Falkenberg, F. E.....	688 W. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Farrer, Samuel M.....	2765 W. Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Fasig, Oscar E.....	Martinsville	Clark
Farrell, H. G.....	83 Rhode Island ave., Newport, R. I.	
Fawcett, C. M.....	Industry	McDonough
Feely, Wm.....	Scottville	Macoupin
Fellenstein, Jacob.....	Grand Chain	Pulaski
Feltham, J. H.....	801 E. Washington st., Springfield ..	Sangamon
Feurer, E. J.....	LaSalle	LaSalle
Field, George G.....	5811 Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Finckh, Wm.....	212 Clybourn ave., Chicago	Cook

Finniger, P. E.....	461 26th st., Chicago	Cook
Fischer, Albert G.....	9200 Commercial ave., Chicago	Cook
Fischer, Carl F.....	1248 Bryn Mawr ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Fischer, Chas. A.....	2107 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Fish, W. H.....	Baylis	Pike
Fithian, George R.....	Newton	Jasper
Flagg, Edmund	Westfield	Clark
Flachenecker, C. T.....	418 Ridge st., Alton	Madison
Flannery, T. P.....	1352 N. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Florin, Wm.....	Altamont	Effingham
Flynn, J. M.....	Elburn	Kane
Foltz, F. P.....	Abingdon	Knox
Fonstein, Boris.....	6 Starr st., Chicago	Cook
Forbrich, J. F.....	301 35th st., Chicago	Cook
Ford, J. S.....	56 Fifth ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Foreman, E.....	Cobden	Union
Forsyth, Wm. K.....	3102 State st., Chicago.....	Cook
Foster, S. E.....	Millington	Kendall
Foster, R. J.....	Tuscola	Douglas
Fouceck, C. G.....	586 Center ave., Chicago	Cook
Fowler, J. M.....	Crab Orchard	Williamson
Frantz, J. S.....	Danville	Vernillion
Frank, Gustav.....	557 S. Jefferson st., Chicago	Cook
Frank, Sol. P.....	4067 Ellis ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Franko, M. G.....	9454 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Freburg, A. E.....	Rockford	Winnebago
Fredigke, C. C.....	230 E. 40th st., Chicago	Cook
Freeman, O. J.....	1127 Sheffield ave., Chicago	Cook
Freeman, W. B.....	2200 State st., Chicago	Cook
Friesenecker, Chas. M.....	1652 W. 35th st., Chicago	Cook
Frisbie, W. J.....	Bushnell	McDonough
Frisch, J.	Springfield	Sangamon
Frison, Chas. F.....	429 N. Main st., Bloomington	McLeau
Fritsche, P. R.....	Peoria	Peoria
Frohn, E. E.....	322 N. Belmont ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Frost, E. J.....	Winchester	Scott
Fry, Herman	266 E. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Fry, N. George.....	354 E. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Gain, J. W.....	541 Collinsville ave., East St. Louis	St. Clair
Gale, Walter H.....	705 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago	Cook
Galloway, J. B.....	592 Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Gathercoal, E. N.....	36 E. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Gauger, Mary J.....	Xenia	Clay
Gapen, Charles L.....	Ottawa	LaSalle
Garner, C. W.....	DeKalb	DeKalb
Garner, J. P.....	217 N. Central ave., Chicago	Cook
Gardiner, W. S.....	Box 239, Portland, Ore.....	
Garrison, G. B.....	Pearl	Pike
Garrison, H. D.....	Pearl	Pike
Garrison, W. H.....	Pearl	Pike
Garver, Benjamin F.....	Farmer City	De Witt
Garver, Christian.....	201 E. Front st., Bloomington	McLean

Geiger, B. S.	2354 State st., Chicago	Cook
Giddings, Edwin L.	Galesburg	Knox
Giese, Harry W.	920 W. Washington st., Bloomington	McLean
Gill, John J.	274 E. 57th st., Chicago	Cook
Gille, W. S.	Barry	Pike
Girten, C. P.	7100 Harvard ave., Chicago	Cook
Glass, C. E.	Mason City	Mason
Glazebrook, M. B.	Kenney	DeWitt
Gobble, John P.	Scottville	Macoupin
Goetz, Henry	670 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Goll, W. H.	336 W. Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Goodman, Fred M.	McHenry	McHenry
Grossman, F. A.	Pana	Christian
Gottrick, Frank O.	Knoxville	Knox
Grace, J. H.	West Salem	Edwards
Grace, Paul	West Salem	Edwards
Graham, S. A.	Clinton	DeWitt
Graham, E. E.	Ramsey	Fayette
Granacher, E. T.	501 Hampshire st., Quincy	Adams
Grassly, C. W.	289 W. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Graves, G. A.	La Grange	Cook
Green, W. A.	Amboy	Lee
Grenamier, J. T.	439 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Grieben, M.	1204 Wrightwood ave., Chicago	Cook
Grimes, Wilbur	712 Clinton st., Ottawa	LaSalle
Griswold, Charles M.	3701 Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Grund, C. H.	35th st. and Archer ave., Chicago	Cook
Gruoner, Gustav A.	2801 Archer ave., Chicago	Cook
Guenther, Chas. P.	Freeport	Stephenson
Guenther, Edwin J.	Freeport	Stephenson
Guild, Elias C.	Wheaton	DuPage
Gulick, A. E.	Easton	Mason
Gustafson, Chas. W.	Rockford	Winnebago
Haas, A.	1052 N. Western ave., Chicago	Cook
Haeger, Fred	1748 N. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Haering F. H.	413 N. Main st., Bloomington	McLean
Haering G. V.	79 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Haering Otto E.	Bloomington	McLean
Hagemann, Wm. H.	1001 N. 5th st., Quincy	Adams
Hall, Wm	Apple River	JoDavieess
Hall, Robert L.	Apple River	JoDavieess
Hall, Edwin	Elgin	Kane
Haller, E. E.	Forreston	Ogle
Halsted, R. L.	Rock Falls	Whiteside
Halverson, H. A.	1522 Rockwell st., Chicago	Cook
Hansson, Nils		Superior, Wisconsin
Harder, C. H.	Pittsfield	Pike
Harnist, W. D.	Edwardsville	Madison
Harper, M. A.	7032 Jackson Park ave., Chicago	Cook
Harrell, James C.	Omaha	Gallatin
Harris, Geo. H.	79 N. 48th ave., Chicago	Cook
Harris, Harvey L.	Anchor	McLean

Harsch, John H.....	634 N. Main st., Peoria	Peoria
Harvey, W. R.....	Dana	LaSalle
Hart, Benj. T.....	Altona	Knox
Harter, I. F.....	Stronghurst	Henderson
Hartig, Henry	2250 N. Ashland ave., Chicago	Cook
Hartwig, Otto J.....	1570 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Hartwig, R. W.....	476 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Hartz, W. F.....	Rock Island	Rock Island
Haschenburger, E. O.....	1211 O st.	Lincoln, Neb.
Hatschek, E. L.....	Lake st., and 40th ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Hattenhauer, W. B.....	Streator	LaSalle
Hawkins, W. R.....	Bushnell	McDonough
Hawver, W. P.....	Monica	Peoria
Hayes, David	629 N. Main st., Bloomington	McLean
Haywood, Nathaniel H.....	West Point	Hancock
Heald, Jas.....	LaGrange	Cook
Healy, Francis	Harvey	Cook
Hecking, Constant	2383 N. 48th ave., Chicago	Cook
Heiberg, Axel	Ottawa	LaSalle
Heidbreder, Geo. H.....	802 State st., Quincy	Adams
Heidbreder, Aug. H.....	802 State st., Quincy	Adams
Heidbreder, Albert H.....	802 State st., Quincy	Adams
Heidbreder, W. H.....	1142 Broadway, Quincy	Adams
Heidbreder, Frank H.....	1142 Broadway, Quincy	Adams
Heiland, John	113 W. Madison st., Chicago.....	Cook
Heimbeck, Julius F.....	Toulon	Stark
Hellmuth, Jos. A.....	1071 N. Robey st., Chicago	Cook
Helmer, J. F. G.....	Paxton	Ford
Henry, R. H.....	Tiskilwa	Bureau
Hendel, R. W.....	Colchester	McDonough
Henke, A. W.....	423 E. Main st., Danville	Vermilion
Hensel, Arthur	1273 W. Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Hensley, H. Y.....	Clinton	DeWitt
Hensley, Herman J.....	Yates City	Knox
Herlocker, Ward G.....	Table Grove	Fulton
Hermanek, J. C.....	585 Center ave., Chicago	Cook
Hermann, E. Von.....	100 State st., Chicago	Cook
Herrmann, J.	9200 Commercial ave., Chicago	Cook
Hertzman, N.....	583 S. Halsted st., Chicago.....	Cook
Herzog, John W.....	4458 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Hibbe, Harry M.....	1125 W. North ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Hill, Fred G.....	Yorkville	Kendall
Hill, Wm. T.....	Evanston	Cook
Hillman, John H.....	883 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Hiss, A. E.....	31st st. and Wentworth ave., Chicago	Cook
Hoelzer, B. A. C.....	688 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Hoffmann, G. F.	Pesotum	Champaign
Hogan, M. J.....	Taylorville	Christian
Holderread, Walter.....	Litchfield	Montgomery
Hollander, H. N.....	Galena	JoDavies
Hollnagel, Chas. W.....	356 S. Kedzie ave., Chicago	Cook
Hollstein, Conrad	Waukegan	Lake

Holmes, Arthur E.....	Aurora	Kane
Holthoefer, H. J.....	3160 State st., Chicago	Cook
Honens, H. B.....	2115 Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Honsik, Frank	508 W. 26th st., Chicago	Cook
Honsik, James M.....	508 W. 26th st., Chicago	Cook
Honn, S. H.....	Metcalfe	Edgar
Hood, Harry	1636 West End ave., Chicago Heights.....	Cook
Hoover, Judson W.....	Galesburg	Knox
Horn, John C.....	Dallas City	Hancock
Horn, N. J.....	401 Exchange st., Joliet	Will
Horn, G. B. M.....	476 31st st., Chicago	Cook
Hord, Geo. Y.....	Keyesport	Clinton
Horstmann, W. L.....	Waverly	Morgan
Hottinger, J. S.....	224 Lincoln ave., Chicago	Cook
Hottinger, Otto G.....	465 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Houghton, H. J.....	6600 Wentworth ave., Chicago	Cook
Houser, C. F.....	Lena	Stephenson
Houser, John A.....	West Salem	Edwards
Hoy, L. T.....	Woodstock	McHenry
Hoyt, J. W.....	1980 Evanston ave., Chicago	Cook
Huber, J.E.....	Peoria	Peoria
Huddleston, C. E.....	Farmer City	DeWitt
Huff, J. J.....	Gilson	Knox
Huffman, Samuel A.	Chesterfield	Macoupin
Hug, Robert G.....	134 So. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Hughes, Edward P.....	Canton	Fulton
Hull, Sherman G.....	Clinton	DeWitt
Humma, H. J.....	Metropolis	Massac
Hunt, G. H.....	Monroe Center	Ogle
Hunwell, C. E.....	London Mills	Fulton
Hurst, S. M.....	Seaton	Mercer
Ilg, Joseph C.....	Grayville	White
Imes, Frank J.....	1111 E. 75th st., Chicago.....	Cook
Irish, Louis J.....	Champaign	Champaign
Jackson, Harry A.....	Chandlerville	Cass
Jackson, John R.	Harrisburg	Salem
Jackson, S. H.....	860 W. Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Jacob, C. Richard	136 N. 8th st., Quincy.....	Adams
Jacob, Chas. W.....	109 Madison st., Oak Park	Cook
Jacobs, John C. A.....	41 East 29th st., Chicago	Cook
James, John E.....	Good Hope	McDonough
Jaus, Albert	799 E. 50th st., Chicago	Cook
Jehlik, O. J.....	534 W. 26th st., Chicago	Cook
Jewett, Thos. A.....	Oregon	Ogle
Jirka, Peter P.....	1343 W. 42d st., Chicago	Cook
Johnson, George G.....	Cambridge	Henry
Johnson, Milton	686 W. Chicago ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Johnson, August E.....	Monmouth	Warren
Johnson, Frank A.....	Danville	Vermilion
Johnson, F. O.....	Monmouth	Warren
Jones, D. M.....	Talbot ave. and 22d st.,	Indianapolis Ind.
Jones, H. F.....	Flat Rock	Crawford

Jones, Jas. W.	Cowden	Shelby
Josenhans, R. J. C.	242 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Jungk, Louis	5706 Marshfield ave., Chicago	Cook
Jungk, W. A.	1125 W. 59th st., Chicago	Cook
Jungkunz, W. F.	Freeport	Stephenson
Kappus, George J.	1754 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Kappus, John M.	1623 Armitage ave., Chicago	Cook
Karmsen, Theodore	426 W. 63d st., Chicago	Cook
Kasper, Albert F.	2601 Princeton ave., Chicago	Cook
Kaufman, Ferd, Jr.	285 Lincoln ave., Chicago	Cook
Keeler, Harry	Freeport	Stephenson
Keeling, J. H.	Rockford	Winnebago
Kellett, F. H.	1273 Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Kellogg, G. C.	Tiskilwa	Bureau
Kempf, Frederick	Highland	Madison
Kennedy, Fred P.	5860 State st., Chicago	Cook
Kespler, F. E.	Georgetown	Vermilion
Keys, P. B.	111 S. Center ave., Chicago	Cook
Kiefer, Frank R.	308½ S. 11th st., Quincy	Adams
King, Wm.	Rose Bud	Pope
Kingston, S.	Troy	Madison
Kirby, W. H.	Chestnut	Logan
Kirchner, Gus	DeKalb	DeKalb
Kleinman, John H.	741 Haddon ave., Chicago	Cook
Klein, Frederick	1367 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Klein, Frederick L.	Hoopeston	Vermilion
Klenze, W. T.	1301 Belmont ave., Chicago	Cook
Klika, J. L.	17¼ E. Ravenswood Park, Chicago	Cook
Klink, George	Garrett	Douglas
Klore, W. W.	2354 State st., Chicago	Cook
Klotz, A. E.	29th and Canal sts., Chicago	Cook
Knapp, J. B.	6358 Rhodes ave., Chicago	Cook
Kneer, John, Jr.	700 S. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
Kneer, Theo. F.	801 S. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
Knight, A. P.	148 E. 39th st., Chicago	Cook
Knoche, W. P.	61st and Halsted sts., Chicago	Cook
Knochel, George M.	Lincoln	Logan
Knoebel, Percy	209 Collinsville ave., E. St. Louis	St. Clair
Knoebel, Thos.	209 Collinsville ave., E. St. Louis	St. Clair
Knowlton, E. M.	Urbana	Champaign
Knowles, F. J.	475 Ogden ave., Chicago	Cook
Koehsel, John E.	1086 Winona ave., Chicago	Cook
Komie, Emanuel	182 West 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Kossakowski, M. P.	706 Noble st., Chicago	Cook
Kostka, Henry F.	213 W. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Kothe, Emil C.	315 Bent st., Elgin	Kane
Kramer, Wilhelm	1665 Lincoln ave., Chicago	Cook
Kraeger, Carl E.	Pekin	Tazewell
Krebs, L. W.	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Krembs, Walter R.	55 Waldo Place, Chicago	Cook
Kremer, Frank	2520 Lincoln ave., Chicago	Cook

LIST OF MEMBERS

Kriechbaum, Henry W.	Rockford	Winnebago
Krieter, W. G.	887 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Kring, A. E.	1401 Missouri ave., E. St. Louis	St. Clair
Kring, A. O.	1401 Missouri ave., E. St. Louis	St. Clair
Krizan, Wm.	5501 State st., Chicago	Cook
Kronberger, Israel B.	1727 Green st.	San Francisco Calif.
Krone, John	72 So. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Krone, N. L.	Decatur	Macon
Krvavica, Antonio	366 So. Desplaines st., Chicago	Cook
Krzeminski, C. E.	275 Clybourn ave., Chicago	Cook
Kuechler, R. A.	Jacksonville	Morgan
Kuflewski, S. J.	1348 W. 22d st., Chicago	Cook
Kugler, M. L.	Pinckneyville	Perry
Lacey, Wm. D.	400 Main st., Peoria	Peoria
Ladish, E. H.	632 Larrabee st., Chicago	Cook
LaDue, E. A.	Spring Valley	Bureau
Laegeler, J. C.	Highwood	Lake
Lagona, B. J.	519 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Lambert, Dr. Fred E.	413 Walnut st.	Des Moines, Iowa
Lambert, R. Jay	528 W. Monroe st., Chicago	Cook
Lambrecht, J. R.	1640 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Lange, Louis	Lake and Wood sts., Chicago	Cook
Langenhan, H. A.	8924 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Langerman, Wm.	229 S. 5th st., Springfield	Sangamon
Larsen, L. P.	1496 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Lawson, Chas. A.	Rockford	Winnebago
Lawton, L. W.	Delavan	Tazewell
Lawton, Joseph	7428 Ingleside ave., Chicago	Cook
Layton, J. W.	Potomac	Vermilion
Lee, A. M.	Carbondale	Jackson
Lee, J. Victor	829 Davis st., Evanston	Cook
Lees, E. D.	Kewanee	Henry
Lehman, Louis	1229 N. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Leiner, Wm. J.	237 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Lemon, Albert	711 N. Monroe st., Peoria	Peoria
Lemke, T. A.	80 E. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Lenard, Robt.	8460 Superior ave., Chicago	Cook
Lenney, J. W.	Chenoa	McLean
Lenz, Charles F.	162 Loomis st., Chicago	Cook
Leonard, Geo. R.	217 Washington st., Chicago	Cook
Lescher, Geo. C.	Galesburg	Knox
Leszczynski, J.	3315 S. Morgan st., Chicago	Cook
Lester, G. F.	Arrowsmith	McLean
Letzler, A. E.	201 W. Erie st., Chicago	Cook
Lewis, A. W.	Pulaski	Pulaski
Lewis, I. Giles	42 Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Lewis, Oliver	Stone Fort	Saline
Liess, John, Jr.	547 So. Chicago st., Joliet	Will
Light, Isam M.	143 35th st., Chicago	Cook
Lilly, C. F.	108 E. Washington st., E. Peoria	Peoria
Lindstrom, C. O.	96 Wells st., Chicago	Cook
Lindvall, Gus	Moline	Rock Island

Linke, R. A. G.	277 Larrabee st., Chicago	Cook
Linn, Frank C.	Roberts	Ford
Little, J. R.	Bloomington	McLean
Livingston, Milton	3701 Rhodes ave., Chicago	Cook
Loar, A. D.	Bloomington	McLean
Loar, George F.	Lewistown	Fulton
Loehr, T. C.	Carlinville	Macoupin
Loesch, G. E.	624 E. Wood st., Decatur	Macon
Longworth, S. H.	Clay City	Clay
Lonkota, James A.	6052 Woodlawn ave., Chicago	Cook
Lorenz, Adolph D.	Peoria	Peoria
Lorenz, Wm. H.	2472 Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Loudenbeck, Harry C.	Marengo	McHenry
Lovett, LaMotte	200 Lake st., Oak Park	Cook
Lowenthal, Louis	1362 W. 103d st., Chicago	Cook
Ludwig, A. A.	Sycamore	DeKalb
Lueder, Fritz	509 So. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
Lueder, John	6859 S. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Luthringer, G. F.	Petersburg	Menard
Lutyan, L. F.	Sibley	Ford
Lytie, George	New Boston	Mercer
Machenheimer, D. G.	Shawnee	Oklahoma
Macy, E. B.	9901 Ewing ave., Chicago	Cook
Maguire, Andrew	561 W. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Mahaffy, John	8924 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Mahon, E. E.	Lexington	McLean
Mann, Sigmund	66 Hastings st., Chicago	Cook
Mares, Frank M.	2876 Archer ave., Chicago	Cook
Marnitz, Louis	1756 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Marsh, Edw. G.	Bowen	Hancock
Marsh, Harry B.	Bowen	Hancock
Marshall, C. E.	3527 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Marshall, Hugh	Monmouth	Warren
Marlow, J. T.	Tamaroa	Perry
Martin, W. R.	Elizabethtown	Hardin
Martin, J. A.	Palestine	Crawford
Martin, John F.	9157 Commercial ave., Chicago	Cook
Martin, P. O.	Newton	Jasper
Marty, Chas. J.	Vandalia	Fayette
Mathison, Soren	2126 Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Matthews, Chas. E.	221 Randolph st., Chicago	Cook
Matthew, John D.	Blue Mound	Macon
Mayerson, A.	401 W. Taylor st., Chicago	Cook
Mayzels, Jacob	650 W. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Maxon, C. W.	Farina	Fayette
Mehl, Wm.	65th and Laflin sts., Chicago	Cook
Meixner, F. M. F.	9 Polk st., Chicago	Cook
Mentz, Otto H.	1215 E. Belmont ave., Chicago	Cook
Mercer, W. A.	Walnut	Bureau
Mercer, W. Elmer	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Mertes, John A.	886 Lincoln ave., Chicago	Cook
Merz, Richard	30 Washington st., Chicago	Cook

Metzger, M. C.	1915 Washington ave., Cairo	Alexander
Michels, John B.	El Paso	Woodford
Michels, Benj. F.	Albion	Edwards
Michels, Victor C.	Albion	Edwards
Michelson, Walter H.	116 N. Center ave., Chicago	Cook
Miller, B. H.	502 Main st., Quincy	Adams
Miller, Herbert J.	115 W. Front st., Bloomington	McLean
Miller, Felix A.	1482 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Miller, J. M.	115 W. Front st., Bloomington	McLean
Miller, Bernard	2967 Evanston ave., Chicago	Cook
Miller, A. W.	Varna	Marshall
Miller, S. D.	Timewell	Brown
Millhon, Homer D.	Owaneco	Christian
Milligan, Geo. W.	Edinburg	Christian
Millinger, Robert J.	168 22d st., Chicago	Cook
Mills, Geo. P.	1000 Davis st., Evanston	Cook
Milne, George E.	Fairbury	Livingston
Milnor, F. R.	Litchfield	Montgomery
Minchin, Henry S.	2237 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Minshall, C. W.	Colfax	McLean
Montgomery, George W.	Clayton	Adams
Moogk, H. J.	Freeport	Stephenson
Moore, Dwight D.	121 S. Center st., Bloomington	McLean
Moran, M. C.	500 Grand ave., Chicago	Cook
Moratz, Theo.	101 Main st., Bloomington	McLean
Moritz, C. F.	55th st. and Prairie ave., Chicago	Cook
Moreland, W. H.	Cairo	Alexander
Moschel, G. W.	Morton	Tazewell
Mount, John B.	702 Washington st., Joliet	Will
Moudy, Samuel H.	Jewett	Cumberland
Moyen, George F. W.	1595 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Mrazek, L.	614 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Muehlenpfordt, August	Ashkum	Iroquois
Mullan, Eugene A.	722 W. 21st st., Chicago	Cook
Murbach, J. E.	389 W. Diversey st., Chicago	Cook
Murphy, J. S.	Pontiac	Livingston
Murrey, Nelson W.	175 S. Western ave., Chicago	Cook
Musselman, John	Danvers	McLean
Mygdal, Thorkil	547 N. California ave., Chicago	Cook
Mytinger, F. M.	White Hall	Greene
McCauley, C. E.	Oak Park	Cook
McCauley, E. L.	Virginia	Cass
McClintock, W. S.	Galva	Henry
McClure, U. G.	2293 Evanston ave., Chicago	Cook
McCormick, G. A.	Hennepin	Putnam
McDougall, R. D.	231 Main st., Peoria	Peoria
McDonald, Jos. Z.	Chandlerville	Cass
McGee, W. E.	4727 Lake ave., Chicago	Cook
MacGlashan, Alex	Cherry	Bureau
McGregor, C. A.	Pontiac	Livingston
McHenry, B. H.	Moweaqua	Shelby
McIntosh, A. J.	Allendale	Wabash

McKee, James G.	Waukegan	Lake
McKee, John	Biggsville	Henderson
McKinley, Wm.	Ogden	Champaign
McKinney, F. P.	Chapin	Morgan
McNichols, E. S.	Lake Bluff	Lake
McQuillen, Francis	7301 Vincennes Road, Chicago	Cook
McVay, Ernest A.	552 W. 79th st., Chicago	Cook
Nadler, Chas.	Peru	LaSalle
Nafe, Chas. A.	25 E. 47th st., Chicago	Cook
Naviaux, E. L.	4341 Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Nehls, Rudolph C.	Arlington Heights	Cook
Neill, Edward R.	Murphysboro	Jackson
Nelson, Ferdinand	Rockford	Winnebago
Neverman, E. P. A.	Wilmette	Cook
Niemiller, A. H.	Browns	Edwards
Niethammer, O. F.	100 N. State st., Chicago	Cook
Nilsson, Wm. H.	1898 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Nirider, F. J.	Kinmundy	Marion
Nonamaker, S. S.	1211 N. California ave., Chicago	Cook
Novak, John	809 So. Ashland ave., Chicago	Cook
Nussle, O. C.	Walnut	Bureau
Obermeyer, J. A.	Jacksonville	Morgan
Oeth, Anthony J.	266 E. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Oetzel, W. A.	Danville	Vermilion
Oglesby, Geo. D.	228 E. 31st st., Chicago	Cook
Okoniewski, Max	165 W. Blackhawk st., Chicago	Cook
Oldberg, Oscar	87 Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Oldham, H. D.	Urbana	Champaign
Olds, Louise W.	Albany	Whiteside
Ossenbeck, E. A.	622 N. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
Ostrowski, R. O.	295 State Line st.	Hammond, Ind.
Oswalt, Chester G.	Lafayette	Stark
Otto, A. F. E.	1226 N. Monroe st., Peoria	Peoria
Oughton, John R.	Dwight	Livingston
Ouda, Ignatz	631 Center ave., Chicago	Cook
Ouda, Wm.	631 Center ave., Chicago	Cook
Owen, E. S.	Danville	Vermilion
Palacek, Wm. J.	7035 Princeton ave., Chicago	Cook
Palmer, Samuel M.	Sullivan	Moultrie
Palmer, Everett L.	Sycamore	DeKalb
Palmer, G. D.	702 Washington st., Joliet	Will
Parker, Fred C.	Oak Park	Cook
Parker, Chas. V.	Harrisburg	Saline
Parks, J. W.	Anna	Union
Parks, Geo. C.	Anna	Union
Parks, W. W.	Du Quoin	Perry
Parsons, Nathan S.	Kewanee	Henry
Patrick, Clarence E.	Kankakee	Kankakee
Patrick, Isaac A.	Iola	Clay
Pate, Lewis F.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Patten, Edw. S.	Carbondale	Jackson
Patterson, J. A.	1801 Wabash ave., Chicago	Cook

Patterson, T. H.....	3640 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Paul, Arthur W.....	Alton	Madison
Paul, Edw. C.....	Alton	Madison
Paus, Chas.	1263 Armitage ave., Chicago	Cook
Pautler, C. D.....	Evansville	Randolph
Pauley, Fred C.....	Pekin	Tazewell
Pavlik, O. S.....	614 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Payne, Chas E.....	Fairbury	Livingston
Pearce, Edward	Worden	Madison
Pearce, Wm. W.....	Waukegan	Lake
Pedigo, Lee M.....	1325 Sheridan Road, Chicago	Cook
Peetz, John A.....	662 N. Western ave., Chicago	Cook
Peirce, A. F.....	2115 Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Peirce, Fred D.....	5500 State st., Chicago	Cook
Pelletieri, J. M.....	330 W. Polk st., Chicago	Cook
Pelikan, Louis J.....	1062 S. Troy st., Chicago	Cook
Pelikan, Otto J.....	1256 S. Lawndale ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Pelikan, Theo. J.....	570 Blue Island ave., Chicago	Cook
Peters, Henry C.....	811 Jefferson st., Quincy	Adams
Peterson, J. M.....	439 W. Fullerton ave., Chicago	Cook
Pfaff, J. J.....	Centralia	Marion
Pfetzting, Carl J.....	Havana	Mason
Phillips, Wm. R.....	2458 Wentworth ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Phipps, L. H.....	Lock Box 79, Chicago.....	Cook
Pick, Emil E.....	477 Ogden ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Pierron, J. J.....	353 5th ave., Chicago	Cook
Pinkley, J. C.....	Spring Valley	Bureau
Plaster, J. W.....	Danville	Vermilion
Plattenbury, P. W.....	Canton	Fulton
Pogue, John R.....	Sullivan	Moultrie
Pond, Dell L.....	Macomb	McDonough
Poor, Thompson	Streator	LaSalle
Porges, Otto	4300 Grand boul., Chicago	Cook
Porter, Asa H.....	Xenia	Clay
Porter, Hosmer C.....	Rockford	Winnebago
Post, P. M.....	Murphysboro	Jackson
Postle, J. M. (Dr.).....	DeKalb	DeKalb
Powell, Chas. E.....	DeKalb	DeKalb
Powell, Thos. B.....	Vienna	Johnson
Price, M. R.....	382 South Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Prickett, C. F.....	Centralia	Marion
Price, Jonathan	Western Saratoga	Union
Prince, N. E.....	Enfield	White
Provost, F. L.....	1201 Wilson ave., Chicago	Cook
Pritchett, R. M.....	Dana	LaSalle
Prohaska, O. L.....	709 Milwaukee ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Quales, Iver L.....	1086 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Quigley, S. R.....	Elmwood	Peoria
Quinn, J. J.....	Bloomington	McLean
Ralston, W. B.....	Springfield	Sangamon
Ramsey, H. J.	Fairbury	Livingston
Randolph, Chas. S.....	Ipava	Fulton

Ratts, R. P.	Longview	Champaign
Reed, Henry T.	Camp Point	Adams
Reed, Katherine	Lincoln	Logan
Reed, Paul C.	Lincoln	Logan
Reed, Lewis H.	Centralia	Marion
Reinhart, Joseph	3030 So. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
Reinhofer, John J.	28 Eugenie st., Chicago	Cook
Reed, Charles C.	Lincoln	Logan
Reed, Tulley S.	Middletown	Logan
Reid, Earl L.		Attica, Ind.
Rettberg, John	4th and Franklin sts., Peoria	Peoria
Rettig, J. H.	1120 Ohio st., Quincy	Adams
Reuter, Robt.	1968 Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Rhode, R. E.	504 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Richards, E. T.	2300 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Richart, Henry	Cedarville	Stephenson
Riddle, H. R.	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon
Reiss, Adolph J.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Rimmele, Chas.	6859 S. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Rinehart, A. N.	720 W. Chestnut st., Bloomington	McLean
Rives, Albert E.	602 S. 6th st., E. St. Louis	St. Clair
Rixelben, Thos.	Jonesboro	Union
Robb, Hugh	Heyworth	McLean
Roark, P. D.	Macomb	McDonough
Robson, A. J.	Freeport	Stephenson
Robbins, H. C.	Creston	Ogle
Robertson, Chas. E.	Carthage	Hancock
Robin, Isaac	465 S. Paulina st., Chicago	Cook
Robinson, Isaac W.	Waltonville	Jefferson
Robison, Thomas N.	Stewardson	Shelby
Rode, Wm.	Brownstown	Fayette
Rode, S. W.	Brownstown	Fayette
Rodgers, H. L.	Altamont	Effingham
Roemheld, Armin T.	1600 W. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Roesch, Carl C.	Alton	Madison
Rohe, Chas. J.	Crete	Will
Rohe, W. H.	Crete	Will
Rose, Herman L.	Columbia	Monroe
Rosenthal, Joseph	3300 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Roskoten, Charles O.	409 6th st., Peoria	Peoria
Ross, Lewis W.	2174 W. Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Rossman, Parmer	Oak Park	Cook
Rounds, M. B. C.	734 W. 120th st., Chicago	Cook
Rowcliffe, J. F.	1501 Main st., Peoria	Peoria
Rowland, Robert C.	Rockford	Winnebago
Rudert, Otto	Rock Island	Rock Island
Rowe, H. B.	Paris	Edgar
Rusch, John C.	733 Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Ruzicka, James	161 N. 48th ave., Chicago	Cook
Sacks, Hyman	915 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Sanderson, W. S.	Mound City	Pulaski
Sandkoetter, H. P.	94 E. 22d st., Chicago	Cook

Sandstrom, Henry	Moline	Rock Island
Sankiewicz, Chester A.	545 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Sas, Stephen	749 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Savill, Oliver	Canton	Fulton
Sauerberg, Einar A.	5227 W. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Saylor, E. R.	1322 S. 11th st., Springfield	Sangamon
Sayre, C. A.	Victoria	Knox
Saylor, John H.	Herrick	Shelby
Saylor, W. A.	Greenfield	Greene
Scarsdale, F. E., Jr.	Lick Creek	Union
Schaper, H. F.	1369 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Shaper, Geo.	Nokomis	Montgomery
Schapper, F. C.	16 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Schauffert, John G.	Belleville	St. Clair
Scheffel, Louis	646 Blue Island ave., Chicago	Cook
Scherer, Andrew	383 N. State st., Chicago	Cook
Schmelfenig, Chas. H.	1002 Garfield boul., Chicago	Cook
Schleder, A. T.	Lena	Stevenson
Schmeling, F.	5458 S. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Schmid, E. A.	1226 N. Monroe st., Peoria	Peoria
Schmidt, F. M.	109 Randolph st., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, L. A.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Schmidt, G. A.	13626 Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, F. Joseph	7120 S. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, Florian C.	7125 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, Oscar F.	5724 Washington ave., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, H.	4466 Wentworth ave., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, Julius H.	470 W. Adams st., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, John J.	1127 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, L. M.	629 Hampshire st., Quincy	Adams
Schnitzius, Fred	Austin, Chicago	Cook
Schoettle, Geo. C.	Collinsville	Madison
Schreiner, Albert	Batavia	Kane
Schroter, Fred J.	5244 Greenwood ave., Chicago	Cook
Schubert, J. J.	Kankakee	Kankakee
Schuh, Herman C.	Cairo	Alexander
Schuh, Harry W.	Cairo	Alexander
Schuh, Paul G.	Cairo	Alexander
Schuirman, T. R.	Chenoa	McLean
Schuler, John L.	New Berlin	Sangamon
Schultz, Bruno	3459 State st., Chicago	Cook
Shultz, John L.	Carthage	Hancock
Schultz, C. F. W.	159 Chicago st., Elgin	Kane
Sohwaba, John	794 Emmett st., Chicago	Cook
Schweitzer, Jos.	417 E. 57th st., Chicago	Cook
Scupham, W. C.	63 Wabash ave., Chicago	Cook
Secor, Herbert E.	DeKalb	DeKalb
Secord, George L.	824 W. Polk st., Chicago	Cook
Sellner, Albert	502 Main st., Quincy	Adams
Sexauer, S. C.	612 E. 63d st., Chicago	Cook
Seyler, J. H.	Preemption	Mercer
Shaffer, L. C.	Kingston	DeKalb

Shaffer, T. B.	Oneida	Knox
Shannon, H. S.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Shapiro, H.	179 W. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Shapiro, M. A.	168 E. 22d st., Chicago	Cook
Sheblessy, M. A.	3459 Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Shorthose, W. T.	Bloomington	McLean
Shotwell, C. W.	Atlanta	Logan
Shreve, Jos. F.	Jacksonville	Morgan
Shriver, J. H.	Viriden	Macoupin
Silberman, G. J.	268 S. Loomis st., Chicago	Cook
Silverberg, Harry	350 S. Loomis st., Chicago	Cook
Simonson, Vigho	Downer's Grove	DuPage
Simpson, W. C.	Vienna	Johnson
Sister, Theresa	Springfield	Sangamon
Sivia, Jerome	Cairo	Alexander
Slade, Byron A.	Rockford	Winnebago
Smith, A. C.	DeKalb	DeKalb
Smith, L. L.	McLeansboro	Hamilton
Smulson, Joseph I.	525 S. Jefferson, Chicago	Cook
Snow, Clyde M.	12th st. and Michigan boul., Chicago	Cook
Sondag, Michael	228 Call ave., E. St. Louis	St. Clair
Sohrbeck, G. Henry	Moline	Rock Island
Sohrbeck, Geo. W.	Moline	Rock Island
Sommer, Louis	Springfield	Sangamon
Sorensen, John J.	607 Evergreen ave., Chicago	Cook
Speidel, C.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Spilver, H. F. W.	1250 Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Spooner, P. B.	Palmyra	Macoupin
Sponsel, John G.	296 E. 61st st., Chicago	Cook
Stach, Chas. A.	1410 W. 35th st., Chicago	Cook
Stacy, M. F.	Tuscola	Douglas
Stallings, John	Danville	Vermilion
Stansberry, Almon	Westville	Vermilion
Starr, Geo. F.	1800 Barry ave., Chicago	Cook
Starr, Caleb A.	Durand	Winnebago
Stafford, Wm. M.	Earlville	LaSalle
Staudt, L. C.	15 South Broadway, Aurora	Kane
Stenicka, O. E.	4123 Wentworth ave., Chicago	Cook
Steinmeyer, W. O.	Carlinville	Macoupin
Steingoetter, Henry	Belleville	St. Clair
Stedman, W. E.	Sullivan	Moultrie
Stevens, S. L.	Dalton City	Moultrie
Stewart, Jas. A.	475 Ogden ave., Chicago	Cook
Steyer, Geo. E.	732 Flournoy st., Chicago	Cook
Stiles, J. S.	1812 W. 22d st., Chicago	Cook
Stillman, Harry A.	Joliet	Will
Stinson, W. J.	Macomb	McDonough
Stolte, W. H.	Chicago Heights	Cook
Stonemetz, Guy N.	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Storer, C. A.	Rush and Ohio sts., Chicago	Cook
Stout, Arthur E.	Normal	McLean
Strader, John C.	Geneva	Kane

Strawn, George M.	Forrest	Livingston
Strehle, Wm.	Petersburg	Menard
Strom, Carl A.	181 Townsend st., Chicago	Cook
Stuebe, Louis F.	18 E. Main st., Danville.	Vermilion
Stuchlik, John	338 W. 18th st., Chicago.	Cook
Stuchlik, W. A.	781 W. Twelfth st., Chicago.	Cook
Stuchlik, Edward.	338 W. 18th st., Chicago.	Cook
Stumpf, F. B.	Eureka	Woodford
Sullivan, Thos.	Dixon	Lee
Supp, Louis F.	182 DeKoven st., Chicago	Cook
Sutcliffe, John	2087 Clarendon ave., Chicago.	Cook
Suydam, John D.	Oak Park	Cook
Swarts, Geo. F.	Freeport	Stephenson
Swannell, Henry	Champaign	Champaign
Swanson, Harold G.	7154 Woodlawn ave., Chicago.	Cook
Swanson, Jos.	356 W. Division st., Chicago.	Cook
Swingle, Dillon	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Talbott, C. W.	Braidwood	Will
Tanzer, G. L.	509 E. Blaine st.	Seattle, Wash.
Taubeneck, Carl V.	Marshall	Clark
Taylor, Z. T.	Elkhart	Logan
Tennysen, A.	Manhattan	Will
Tesche, A. G.	Mendota	LaSalle
Thayer, Chas. A.	1249 W. Madison st., Chicago.	Cook
Thayer, Fred A.	572 W. Madison st., Chicago.	Cook
Thies, Arnold	Wheaton	DuPage
Thiel, Chas. C.	1629 Ogden ave., Chicago.	Cook
Thompson, G. M.	Colchester	McDonough
Thomas, Frank	308 28th st., Cairo.	Alexander
Tolman, J. C.	Gladstone	Henderson
Tomlinson, W. E.	Berwyn	Cook
Tonnesen, Claus	2109 W. Lake st., Chicago.	Cook
Toomey, Sylvester	Buda	Bureau
Topf, J. A.	122 Seminary ave., Chicago	Cook
Towse, Chester	Chesterfield	Macoupin
Travis, Miles B.	5463 Jefferson ave., Chicago.	Cook
Trienens, Jos.	280 Wabash ave., Chicago.	Cook
Trout, W. A.	Atwater	Macoupin
Trowbridge, I. H.	Marseilles	LaSalle
Trulson, John	Princeton	Bureau
Tull, James A.	Windsor	Shelby
Turnquist, C. M.	2458 Wentworth ave., Chicago.	Cook
Vadakin, Jas. H.	Bethany	Moultrie
Valentine, L. C.	Greenfield	Greene
Valentine, W. G.	3900 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago.	Cook
Van Deventer, S. D.	LeRoy	McLean
Vandervoort, A. A.	Farmington	Fulton
Van Schaack, Cornelius P.	138 Lake st., Chicago.	Cook
Vasumpaur, R. R.	1253 So. Kedzie ave., Chicago.	Cook
Vaupell, Geo. H.	409 S. Western ave., Chicago.	Cook
Vavra, Voita	637 Centre ave., Chicago.	Cook
Vilim, Thos. V.	1620 W. 22d st., Chicago.	Cook

Vogt, A. Wm.	West Union	Clark
Vreeland, J. M.	Gibson City	Ford
Wagner, C. H.	Mt. Pulaski	Logan
Wakefield, Thos. S.	Oak Park	Cook
Waiss, F. G.	1624 W. Harrison st., Chicago	Cook
Walter, H. E.	Aledo	Mercer
Warren, Otis W.	Pontiac	Livingston
Watson, John S.	Minooka	Grundy
Watson, Frank E.	Greenville	Bond
Watson, C. W.	415 So. State st., Belvidere	Boone
Watson, N. H.	Anchor	McLean
Weaver, B. M.	Pecatonica	Winnebago
Weaver, Henry D.	Wyanet	Bureau
Webber, C. E.	Eldorado	Saline
Webber, Jonathan C.	Rantoul	Champaign
Weber, Ewald	4286 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Weber, J. A.	Pekin	Tazewell
Webster, B. E.	Benton	Franklin
Webster, C. C.	Staunton	Macoupin
Webster, C. A.	Canton	Fulton
Webster, Edward B.	Harrisburg	Saline
Weed, A.	Alexis	Warren
Weimer, Geo. A.	Maywood	Cook
Weinberger, Albert W.	219 Wells st., Chicago	Cook
Weingaertner, J. J.	Belleville	St. Clair
Weiss, Geo. W.	Streator	LaSalle
Wellborn, Geo. B.	Woodlawn	Jefferson
Wells, Jas. H.	241 5th ave., Chicago	Cook
Wendel, Julius	601 Garfield Bvd., Chicago	Cook
Wertzler, Herman F.	Lemont	Cook
Wester, John F.	Rockford	Winnebago
Wetzel, Chas. E.	236 N. 5th st., Quincy	Adams
Wessman, Axel J.	181 Townsend st., Chicago	Cook
Weydell, K. A.	6501 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Weyrauch, James	88 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Whaley, Lawrence	3859 State st., Chicago	Cook
Wheatcroft, John C.	Grayville	White
Wheeler, L. C.	2827 N. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
White, George H.	Tuscola	Douglas
White, John C.	Seatonville	Bureau
White, John F.	3558 State st., Chicago	Cook
Whitley, W. W.	Springfield	Sangamon
Whitfield, Thos.	Harrison st. and Wabash ave., Chicago	Cook
Williamson, C. W.	Clinton	DeWitt
Wilkins, Christopher C.	859 N. Lawndale ave., Chicago	Cook
Williams, Edward	417 S. 44th ave., Chicago	Cook
Williams, Joe E.	LeRoy	McLean
Wilson, D. W.	Kenilworth	Cook
Wilson, Samuel F.	Windsor	Shelby
Winberg, W. Wm.	5100 Lake ave., Chicago	Cook
Winstead, M. L.	Wetaug	Pulaski
Winter, J. J.	Garfield	LaSalle

Woltersdorf, E. H.....	900 W. 21st st., Chicago.....	Cook
Woolston, Samuel	Monmouth	Wagoner
Wood, George H.....	Mounds	Pulaski
Woods, Frank M.....	Maquon	Knox
Wooten, I. V.....	79 Dearborn st., Chicago.....	Cook
Worthington, F. H.....	Rockford	Winnebago
Wright, A. S.....	Woodstock	McHenry
Wunderle, Emil L.....	278 Wells st., Chicago	Cook
Wyman, Warren L.....	Belvidere	Boone
Wysocki, Edward	2104 W. 51st st., Chicago.....	Cook
Wyss, Samuel H.....	Alton	Madison
Yoemans, S. C.....	3360 State st., Chicago.....	Cook
Yetter, Henry C.....	241 E. Main st., Galesburg	Knox
Young, John H.....	Oakwood	Vermilion
Zaleski, Boleslaus	4647 S. Ashland ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Zamentowsky, David	1423 Michigan ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Zender, Nicholas	Fairbury	Livingston
Zerse, C. A.....	408 Oak st., Danville.....	Vermilion
Ziegler, H. L.....	624 Knoxville ave., Peoria.....	Peoria
Zimmermann, Chas.	105 2d ave., Peoria.....	Peoria
Zimmermann, Albert	2113 S. Adams st., Peoria.....	Peoria
Zimmermann, Ernest	Roanoke	Woodford
Zindt, Jules M.....	277 Larrabee st., Chicago.....	Cook
Zinser, E. F.....	Washington	Tazewell
Zoeller, Geo.	465 W. Chicago ave., Chicago.....	Cook

In Memoriam

GEORGE F. BARTH

GEORGE R. BAKER

BENJAMIN B. BATT

A. P. BERNHARDT

ED N. FERNHOLZ

HAMER H. GREEN

GEORGE M. KEISER

KAREL KVITEK

E. G. SPRAGUE

ROBERT VOGELSANG

ILLINOIS
PHARMACEUTICAL TRAVELERS'
ASSOCIATION

AUXILIARY TO
ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

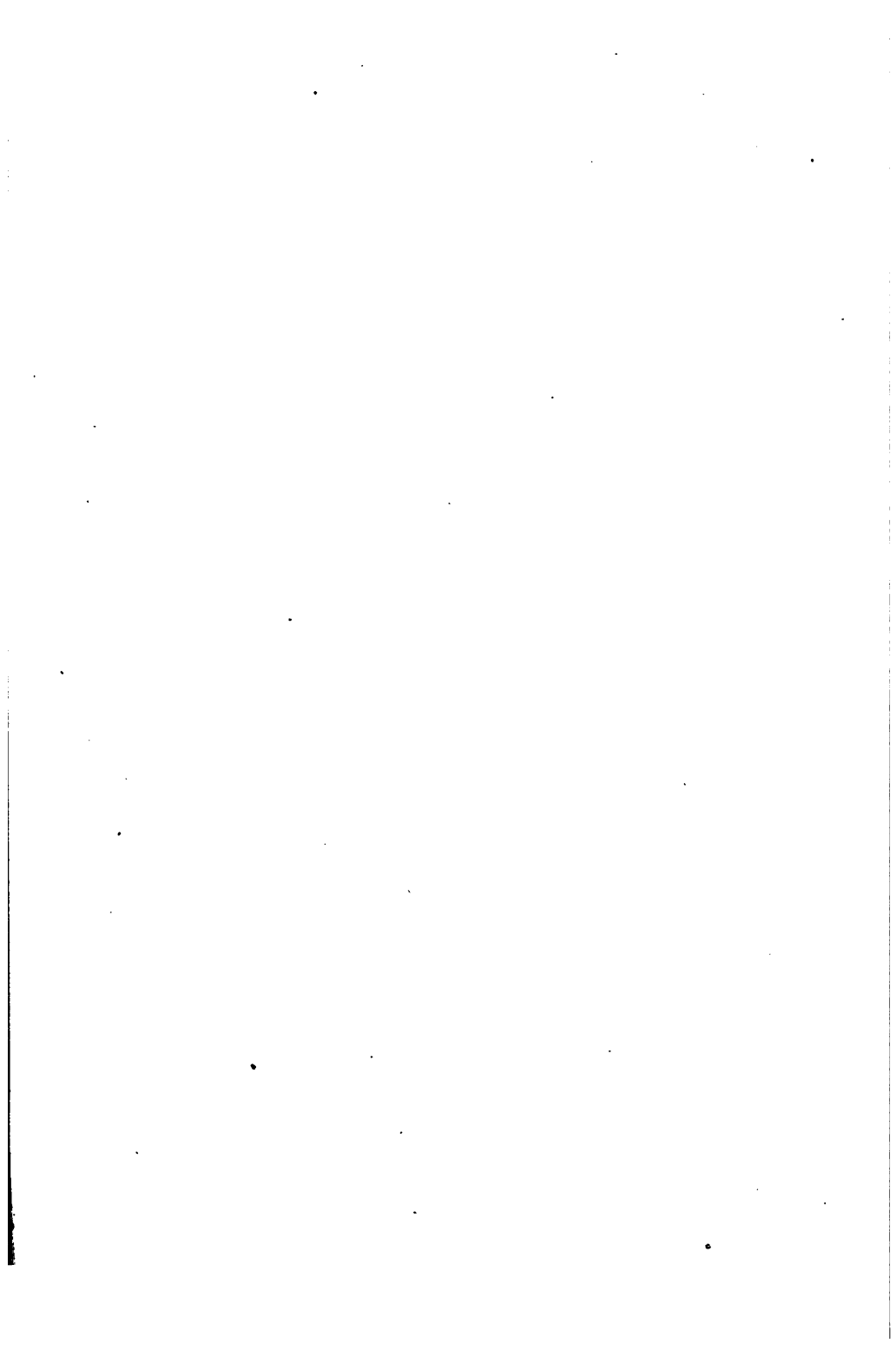


SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

JUNE 9-11, 1908



OFFICERS FOR 1908-1909

President,

W. F. BAHE, Chicago.

First Vice-President,

THOS. GOLDEN, Chicago, with Pluto Water.

Second Vice-President,

W. B. STOUT, Peoria.

Third Vice-President,

F. W. DUDLEY, Decatur.

Secretary and Treasurer,

F. J. HOEY, Chicago.

Council.

E. A. PICKARD, Chairman..... Peoria

CHAS. E. CLARKE..... Chicago

A. G. REICHENBACHPeoria

T. S. KENYONPeoria

PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENTS

Tuesday, June 9th

3 to 5 p. m. Reception to visiting ladies and card party in parlors of National Hotel.

7:15 p. m. Moonlight excursion to upper lake, with music and dancing.

Wednesday, June 10th

1:30 p. m. Carriage ride for ladies to points of interest, including luncheon and musicale at Country Club.

8:00 p. m. Grand Masquerade Ball at the Coliseum. Music by Spencer's full Military Band; A Moll, Director.

Thursday, June 11th

10:00 a. m. Base ball game, Druggists vs. Salesmen, Glen Oak Park.

1:30 p. m. Field events and athletic contests, Glen Oak Park.

5:30 p. m. Good Bye.

Program of Guessing Contests, Athletic Events, Etc.

Field Day at Glen Oak Park, Thursday, June 11, 1908, 1:30 P. M.

INDOOR CONTESTS

At National Hotel

Committee

J. F. McDONALD, Chairman
A. W. HOBART
O. C. KELLER
T. S. KENYON
R. W. WHITE
H. R. PELZ
G. M. MASON
J. H. RIDLEY
J. C. SINGER
PARKER P. LEWIS

ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL TRAVELERS' ASS'N. 161

EVENT 1. Identification of Crude Drugs (Druggists only). Samples furnished with compliments of Allaire Woodward & Co.

1st Prize—\$15.00 assortment Chemicals, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co.

2nd Prize—Label Cabinet, H. S. McCracken Co.

3rd Prize—1 dozen Zymocide, Reed & Carnrick.

4th Prize—½ dozen Paul's Specific, Schuh Drug Co.

EVENT 2.—Identification of Odors (Ladies only).

• 1st Prize—Bottle Perfume, Solon Palmer.

2nd Prize—5-lb. box Candy, Lowney Candy Co.

3rd Prize—½ dozen Talcum Powder, Mennen Chemical Co.

4th Prize—½ dozen Orodentine Tooth Paste, Nelson Baker & Co.

EVENT 3.—Guessing Contest (Open to all)—Sum of Dates on Box of Coin.

1st Prize—½ dozen Pompeian Skin Soap, Pompeian Mfg. Co.

2nd Prize—½ dozen Malt Marrow, McAvoy Brewing Co.

3rd Prize 1 dozen Schuh's Skin Soap, Schuh Drug Co.

4th Prize—1 dozen Bromo-Quinine, Paris Medicine Co.

EVENT 4.—Guessing Contest—Time Clock will Stop.

1st Prize—1 dozen Stearns' Headache Cure, F. Stearns & Co.

2nd Prize—1 bottle Duffy's Malt Whiskey, Duffy Malt Whiskey Co.

3rd Prize—½ dozen Pompeian Soap, Pompeian Mfg. Co.

EVENT 5.—Guessing Contest (Ladies only)—Number of Pills in Bottle.

1st Prize—Bottle Lorenz Perfume, George Lorenz.

2nd Prize—Box Ridley's Fancy Stationery, W. G. Ridley.

3rd Prize—Box Lowney's Candy, Lowney Candy Co.

EVENT 6.—Happiest Man at Convention (By Vote).

Prize—Bottle Green River Whiskey, Green River Distilling Co.

EVENT 7.—Saddest Man at Convention (By Vote).

Prize—2 bottles Green River Whiskey. He needs it.

EVENT 8.—Guessing Contest—Number of Feathers in Jar (Open to all).

1st Prize—1 dozen Castoria, The Centaur Co.

2nd Prize—1 dozen Malt Extract, Schlitz Brewing Co.

3rd Prize—1 dozen Foley's Honey and Tar.

EVENT 9.—Heaviest Druggist at Convention.

Prize—½ dozen Primley's Sarsaparilla, The Primley Co.

EVENT 10.—Lightest (in weight) Druggist at Convention.

Prize—Hospital size Horlick's Malted Milk.

EVENT 11.—Guessing Contest (Druggists only)—Weight of Mercury and Quinine.

1st Prize—1 dozen Castoria, The Centaur Co.

2nd Prize—2 dozen Schlitz Malt Extract, Schlitz Brewing Co.

3rd Prize—1 dozen Foley's Honey and Tar, The Foley Co.

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EVENT 12.—Masquerade Ball at Coliseum.

- 1st Prize—Ladies' Best Costume. Set Ice Cream dishes with tray, Pfeiffer Crockery Co.
- 2nd Prize—Ladies' Best Comic Costume. Bottle Lazelle's Perfume, Lazelle, Dally & Co.
- 3rd Prize—Druggists—Best Gentleman's Costume. One gross case Dyes, Monroe Drug Co.
- 4th Prize—Druggists—Best Comic Costume. 10,000 Labels. St. Louis Label Co.
- 5th Prize—Traveling Man—Best Costume. Frost King Vest, Bauer & Black.
- 6th Prize—Traveling Man—Comic Costume. 1 Bottle Muchmore Rye.

EVENT 13.—Card Party for Ladies—National Hotel Parlors.

- 1st Prize— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottle Pompadour, F. Stearns & Co.
- 2nd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ ib. bottle Perfume, Solon Palmer.
- 3rd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Luxury Face Powder, George Lorenz.
- 4th Prize—1 dozen Tooth Paste, Hy-Jen Chemical Co.

EVENT 14.—Guessing Contest (Open to all)—How many feet in Ball of Twine?

- 1st Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Dale's Headache Powders, Dale & Sheridan
- 2nd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Kondon's Catarrh Jelly, Kondon Mfg. Company.
- 3rd Prize—1 dozen Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges, F. A. Stuart Co.
- 4th Prize—1 dozen Phospho Phiz, Wm. Ohl.

FIELD SPORTS

At Glen Oak Park, June 11, 1:30 p. m.

Committee

T. F. CURRENS, Chairman
E. C. HUVERSTUHL
E. F. HAGGERTY
R. G. SHIREY
CHAS. STEVENSON
F. E. BURHANS
W. E. SCHMIDT
S. H. ROBERTS
MAX MORATZ
F. O. BAILEY
C. D. STONE
L. J. BERTOLI

EVENT 15.—Putting Shot—(Open to all).

- 1st Prize—Box La Azora Cigars, Newman & Ullman.
- 2nd Prize—Bottle Green River Whiskey, Green River Distilling Co.
- 3rd Prize—1 Carling's Worm Specific, Carling Chemical Co.

EVENT 16.—Running Broad Jump (Open to all).

- 1st Prize—Box Cuban Seal Cigars, Newman & Ullman.
- 2nd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Tooth Brushes, Hochschild-Kelter Co.
- 3rd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Hy-Jen Tooth Paste, Hy-Jen Chemical Co.
- 4th Prize—Malt Vivane, Val Blatz Brewing Co.

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EVENT 17.—Knife and Peanut Race—(Ladies only)

- 1st Prize—Frost Queen Vest, Bauer & Black.
- 2nd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Hy-Jen Tooth Paste, Hy-Jen Chemical Co.
- 3rd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Orodentia Tooth Wash, Nelson Baker & Co.

EVENT 18.—Fat Man's Race—(Open to all Weighing 210 or over)—25 yards.

- 1st Prize—1 dozen Swamp Root, Kilmer & Co.
- 2nd Prize—1 case Pluto Water, Pluto Co.
- 3rd Prize—Box La Azora, Newman & Ullman.
- 4th Prize—Box Westmoreland Club Cigars, E. A. Strause & Co.

EVENT 19.—Tug of War—12 men each team—(Druggists vs. Travelers).

- 1st Prize—1 dozen Wine, Many, Blanc & Co.
- 2nd Prize—1 dozen Bromo Seltzer, \$1.00 size.

EVENT 20.—Foot Race—(Single Ladies only)—50 yards.

- 1st Prize—Perfume Toilet Set, Colgate & Co.
- 2nd Prize—1 dozen Yankee Powder, Seabury & Johnson.
- 3rd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Euderma Cream, Nelson Baker & Co.

EVENT 21.—100 Yard Dash—(Druggists only).

- 1st Prize—1 case Alabastine.
- 2nd Prize—1 Hospital size Malted Milk.
- 3rd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. bottle Chocolate Syrup, J. Hungerford Smith.
- 4th Prize— $\frac{1}{4}$ Citrus Concrete, Foote & Jenks.

EVENT 22.—Sack Race—(Open to Druggists).

- 1st Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Paul's Specific, Schuh Drug Co.
- 2nd Prize—2 dozen Eclectic Plasters, Bauer & Black.
- 3rd Prize—1 dozen Liquid Court Plasters, Seabury & Johnson.

EVENT 23.—Walk in the Line—(Ladies only).

- 1st Prize—Bottle Blocki's Perfume.
- 2nd Prize—Bottle Eskay's Food, Smith, Kline & French.
- 3rd Prize—Box Writing Paper, Ridley.
- 4th Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Luxury Face Powder, Geo. Lorenz.

EVENT 24.—Potato Race—(Salesmen only).

- 1st Prize—Box Cuban Seal Cigars, Newman & Ullman.
- 2nd Prize—Bottle Muchmore Rye, Holland & Ullman.
- 3rd Prize—1 dozen Paul's Headache Powders, Schuh Drug Co.
- 4th Prize—1 dozen Malt Vivane, Val Blatz Brewing Co.
- 5th Prize—1 bottle Duffy's Malt Whiskey.

EVENT 25.—100 Yard Dash—(Drug Clerks only).

- 1st Prize—One bottle Chocolate Syrup, J. Hungerford Smith.
- 2nd Prize—1 dozen Foley's Honey and Tar, Foley & Co.
- 3rd Prize—1 dozen Honest John Corn Plasters, M. R. Kelly & Co.

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EVENT 26.—Shoeless Race—(Open to all).

- 1st Prize—Bottle Eskay's Food.
- 2nd Prize—1 dozen Saline Laxative, Abbott Alkaloidal Co.
- 3rd Prize—1 dozen Castoria, Carling Chemical Co.
- 4th Prize—1 dozen Liquid Court Plasters, Seabury & Johnson.

EVENT 27.—Ring Throwing Contest—(Ladies only).

- 1st Prize—1 dozen Piso's Tooth Powder, The Piso Co.
- 2nd Prize—1 dozen Pompeian Massage Cream, Pompeian Co.
- 3rd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Euderma Cream, Nelson, Baker & Co.
- 4th Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Tooth Brushes, Hockschild-Kelter Co.

EVENT 28.—Three-Legged Race—(Druggists only)

- 1st Prize—2 cases Pluto Water, French Lick Springs Co.
- 2nd Prize—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen Sagwa, Kickapoo Medicine Co.
- 3rd Prize—2 dozen Murine Eye Water, Murine Co.
- 4th Prize—2 dozen Corn Plasters, Seabury & Johnson.

EVENT 29.—Bottle Filling Contest—(Druggists only).

- 1st Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Swamp Root, Kilmer Co.
- 2nd Prize—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, F. A. Stuart Co.
- 3rd Prize—5 pints Tongaline, Mellier Drug Co.
- 4th Prize—8-lb. bottle Chloroform, Roessler & Hasslachner.
- 5th Prize—1 dozen Hobson's Eczema Ointment, Pfeiffer Chemical Co.

EVENT 30.—Tanglefoot Race.

- Prize—Case Tanglefoot.

EVENT 31.—Needle Threading Contest—(Open to all).

- 1st Prize—Box St. Regis Cigars, St. Regis Cigar Co.
- 2nd Prize— $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. Borchardt's Malt Extract, Borchardt's Malt Extract Company.
- 3rd Prize—Bottle Chocolate Syrup, J. Hungerford Smith.
- 4th Prize—2 dozen Belladonna Plasters, B. & B.

EVENT 32.—Girls' Race—under 16.

- 1st Prize—Bottle Meller's Perfume, Pfeiffer Chemical Co.
- 2nd Prize—Box Violet, Pfeiffer Chemical Co.
- 3rd Prize—1 dozen Piso's Tooth Powder, Piso Co.

EVENT 33.—Boys' Race—under 14.

- 1st Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Whittemore's Shoe Dressing.
- 2nd Prize—1 dozen Bromo Quinine, Paris Medical Co.
- 3rd Prize— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Tooth Brushes, Hochschild-Kelter Co.

DRAWING

The manufacturers interested in the welfare of the I.P.A. gave liberally of their products, and while the program shows a long list of prizes for guessing contests, field events, etc., we had a great many goods left over, which were disposed of by drawing. Each druggist upon registering was given a ticket which entitled him to a prize in the drawing.

The attention of every member of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association is particularly directed to the following list of concerns who have made donations of cash or merchandise. It is hoped that particular appreciation of this liberality will be manifested by our members, inasmuch as through the kindly interest and support of these concerns, the success of this convention has been assured.

Armour & Co.
Chicago Label & Box Co.
Chas. E. Matthews.
The Allcock Mfg. Co.
A. C. McClurg & Co.
The Dr. Miles Med. Co.
The Rumford Co.
H. Planten & Son.
Emerson Drug Co.
Best & Russel Co.
Coca-Cola Co.
O. Schroeder & Co.
Grommes & Ullrich.
H. E. Bucklen & Co.
Wells & Richardson.
Hartz & Bahnsen Co.
Schlotterbeck & Foss Co.
E. P. Lewis.
H. S. McCracken & Co
Seabury & Johnson.
M. R. Kelly & Co.
Hochschild-Kelter Co.
W. Ridley Paper Co.
Fuller & Fuller Co.
Eli Lilly & Co.
Corning & Co.
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Colburn Birks & Co.
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Dr. Kilmer & Co.
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Green River Distilling Co.
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Mellier Drug Co.
F. A. Stuart Co.
The Walter M. Lowney Co.
French Lick Spring Co.
The Centaur Co.
Kickapoo Indian Med. Co.
Schlitz Brewing Co.
Gerhard Mennen Chem. Co.
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Potter Drug & Chemical Co.
Enoch Morgan Sons Co.
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Upmann & Wilcox.
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Randolph Box & Label Co.
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J. S. Merrill Drug Co.
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.
L. A. Becker Co.
Lloyd Bros
Bauer & Black.
John Blocki & Son.
Smith, Klein & French.
Humiston, Keeling & Co.
Gazzollo Drug & Chemical Co.
J. E. Bartlett.
The Liquid Carbonic Co.
Allaire Woodward & Co.
Clarke Bros. & Co.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
Wm. R. Warner & Co.
Barker & Wheeler Co.
Peter F. Brady.
McAvoy Brewing Co.
Whittemore Bros. & Co.
Wm. Wrigley & Co.
Paris Medicine Co.
St. Louis Label Works.
Solon Palmer.
Kondon Mfg. Co.
U. S. Playing Card Co.
Reed & Carnrick.
The Piso Co.
Pfeiffer Chemical Co.
Newman & Ullman.
Foote & Jenks.
O. W. Thum.
Lazelle, Dalley & Co.
J. Hungerford Smith & Co.
Colgate & Co.
Hy-Jen Chemical Co.

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J. & B. Moos.	Pompeian Mfg. Co.
Schuh Drug Co.	Borcherdt Malt Extract Co.
Val Blatz Brewing Co.	The Geo. Lorenz Co.
Murine Eye Remedy Co.	Duffy Malt Whiskey Co.
Nelson Baker & Co.	The Carling Chemical Co.
Norman Lichty Mfg. Co.	Zeno Mfg. Co.
The Abbott Alkaloidal Co.	Dale & Sheridan.
Dr. C. Woofter.	The Duroy & Haines Co.
Norwich Pharmacal Co.	Woodruff Ice Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.	The Leisy Brewing Co.
E. A. Pickard.	Wilson Grocery Co.
Gipps Brewing Co.	Oakford & Fahnestock.
James McCoy & Co.	Peoria Wholesale Ice Cream Co.
Jobst Bethard & Co.	E. R. Squibb & Sons.
Arthur Lehmann & Co.	Wm. Ohl.
Peter Van Schaack & Sons.	Holland & Ullman.
Frederick Stearns & Co.	Anti Uric Co.
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Primley Co.	A. G. Morse & Co.
E. A. Strause & Co.	The Theo. Ricksecker Co.
Johnson & Johnson.	M. Grossman.
Pepsin Syrup Co.	Goetting & Co.
Peruna Drug Mfg. Co.	Peoria Fountain Co.

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THE United States Pharmacopœia, which is the recognized authority in America, clearly sets forth certain standards for the purity of Medicinal Chemicals.

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COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION

Extract of Vanilla - Wyeth

(Tincture of Vanilla, U. S. P.)

Wyeth's Extract of Vanilla is prepared from the choicest variety of carefully selected and properly cured VANILLA BEANS, and contains no coloring matter nor any of the artificial or synthetic principles so frequently employed.

The Delicate Aroma, a distinguishing feature of our preparation, is imparted by the natural flavor of the BEAN.

SPECIAL PRICES IN BULK

Guaranteed to conform to The Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Our GENERAL GUARANTY No. 9.

John Wyeth & Brother (Inc.)

PHILADELPHIA

Circle A and Circle B
Prèscription Corks

WORLD'S STANDARD

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS



Armstrong Cork Company

STICKNEY'S PERFECCION



WM A. STICKNEY CIGAR CO.
ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY, DENVER, SALT LAKE CITY.

A New Cigar
From Quality Shop

BROMO-SELTZER

Price List and Special Offers

TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 1st, 1908.

Special Offers on \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00 Quantities.

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS OF THE UNITED STATES ONLY

Except Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada,
Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas.

Supersedes Previous Price List and Special Offers

Bromo-Seltzer, Small	\$.75 per dozen
“ “ Medium	2.00 “
“ “ Large	4.00 “
“ “ \$1.00 Size	8.00 “
Emerson's Relief for Cold in the Head80 “
Emerson's Rheumatic Remedy	4.00 “

On orders amounting to \$10.00, your jobber will allow you 1 DOZ.
BROMO-SELTZER, 10c SIZE, GRATIS.

On orders amounting to \$20.00, your jobber will allow you 10 PER
CENT TRADE DISCOUNT AND 2 BOTTLES BROMO-
SELTZER, \$1.00 SIZE, GRATIS.

On orders amounting to \$50.00, your jobber will allow you 10 AND 5
PER CENT TRADE DISCOUNT AND 5 BOTTLES BROMO-
SELTZER. \$1.00 SIZE, GRATIS.

Mail direct to us your label, mention your jobber's name, and you will
receive the following attractive advertising matter, freight prepaid:

200 SHEETS BROMO-SELTZER MUSIC, with your card printed on
same.

300 MEMORANDUM BOOKS, with your "ad" covering the fourth
page cover.

150 PAPER BAGS, with your card printed on same, signs, etc.

Very truly,

N. W. BRANCH
171 E. Randolph St., Chicago.

EMERSON DRUG CO.
Baltimore, Md.

